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THE GREAT VICTORY.

Gen. Meade's Order of Thanks to the Army.

THE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

Lee Reported Fortifying at Newman's Cut, to Protect His Retreat.

The Entire Army of the Potomac in Motion.

Gen. Couch Moving Down from Harrisburgh.

Lee's Retreat Cut Off at the Potomac.

Gen. Meade's Headquarters at Frederick Yesterday.

Rebel Train and Nine Hundred Prisoners Captured by Kilpatrick.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MEADE TO HIS ARMY.

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Near Gettysburgh, July 4.

General Orders No. 68.—The Commanding General, in behalf the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. Our enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Baffled and defeated he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that, in the goodness of His providence He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of
(Signed.) Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
S. Williams, A. A. G.

THE VICTORY TO BE DECISIVE.

Washington, Monday, July 6—10 P. M.

The army news centreing from all points to-day gives assurances of the greatest successes additional to those already achieved. Our forces are pressing from many different directions to cut off Lee's retreat, and coöperating with Gen. Meade. *The victory is not only glorious,—it will be decisive.* The Potomac is swelling rapidly from last night's rains. Gen. Stoneman has been ordered immediately to join the Army of the Potomac, to take a cavalry command. He has left to-night.

OUR WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION.

Washington, Monday, July 6.

Our whole army is in motion, and the highest hopes are entertained that but a small portion of Gen. Lee's army will be able to reach Virginia.

LEE FORTIFYING NEWMAN'S CUT.

Washington, Monday, July 6.

The *Intelligencer* has just issued an extra announcing that the victory at Gettysburgh was decisive, and adding that Gen. Lee is fortifying at Newman's Cut, on the South Mountain (Pennsylvania), in order to cover his inglorious retreat.

TELEGRAMS FROM GETTYSBURGH.

Near Gettysburgh, Sunday, July 5.

The rebels have retreated toward the Potomac.

Their skirmishers were drawn in last night, and a small cavalry force, probably their rear-guard, passed through Emmettsburgh this morning about daylight.

Our troops have been engaged all day in burying the dead, relieving the wounded and collecting small arms, many thousands of which belonged to the rebels.

The rebel pontoon bridge at Dam No. 4 has been destroyed by our cavalry almost unopposed, and our cavalry, at the last advices, had gone up to Williamsport to destroy the two bridges there.

Other preparations are in progress to intercept Gen. Lee's passage of the Potomac, and our army is already in motion.

So much time, however, has elapsed since Gen. Lee commenced to withdraw his forces from our front, his advance may have reached Williamsport in time to cross before we can prevent it.

Gen. Lee, yesterday, paroled about two thousand Federal prisoners. They were received by Gen. Couch.

It is not true, as stated, that Gen. Longstreet was captured and died within our lines.

Gen. Hunt, Chief of artillery, was not wounded.

Both of these last reports were apparently well authenticated and fully believed.

TELEGRAMS FROM CREAGERSTOWN.

Creagerstown, Md., Monday, July 6.

It is reported here by officers that on Saturday afternoon our cavalry under Kilpatrick intercepted a retreating train of rebel wagons, guarded by Jones' brigade of cavalry, infantry and artillery, near Monterey, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburgh road. He captured 900 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers. He also took 150 wagons and two guns. The wagons were destroyed.

The rebels were completely surprised and unable to make any serious resistance.

Firing was heard in the direction of the enemy's retreating column yesterday afternoon.

It was probably caused by our cavalry and flying batteries pressing on the enemy's rear.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, July 6.

The following has been posted at headquarters:

"Advices from the army up to 2 P. M. on Sunday state that Gen. Meade's headquarters were at Cregierstown last night, and were to be at Frederick to-day.

Gen. Meade has telegraphed that Lee's army is retreating."

Baltimore, Friday, July 6.

Brig.-Gen. H. Haupt, having the direction of the Communicating corps, reached here at midnight last night, and had an interview with Gen. Schenck.

Up to 1 o'clock on Sunday, when Gen. Haupt left the headquarters of Gen Meade, the enemy was fleeing. Meade's headquarters were at Creagerstown, Md., some fifteen miles north of Frederick, and today he is no doubt at Frederick.

Gen. Halleck is in possession of several recent dispatches from Gen. Meade, and from their tone declares that Lee has suffered a disastrous defeat.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM GOV. CURTIN

Philadelphia, Monday, July 6.

The following telegram has been received from the Governor:

Harrisburgh, Sunday, July 5, 1863.

Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Philadelphia:

The army commanded by Gen. Couch is advancing in force, and is likely to render important service. We should push troops forward, and there should be no delay. Gen. Couch has telegraphed Gen. Dana to that effect. The State is responding with so much generosity, that we cannot afford further delay in the city. I am satisfied that the rebel army is in our power, if we can act promptly and vigorously. Much may depend on the strength of Couch's army. The crossing of the Potomac prepared by the enemy is destroyed, and he is short of ammunition. Send forward companies mustered into service to-day and to-morrow. We must make up 40,000 men. Be prompt, and make everything yield to the presence of troops here.

A. G. CURTIN.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Monday, July 6.

Gen. Couch has pushed all his effective force to coöperate with and join the Army of the Potomac, and is, by order of Gen. Meade, pushing the regiments forward as rapidly as they are organized. The country may rest assured that he is doing all in his power. His advance is already in contact with the enemy, and aiding in the glorious result.

Lee, so far as known, holds all the passes in the South Mountain leading into the Cumberland Valley from Gettysburgh. This is done for the purpose of removing his trains, now rapidly pushing for Virginia.

The mountain is full of disorganized troops from Lee's army, and they are arriving within our lines every hour.

The troops under Gen. Pierce, formerly Milroy's command, arrived yesterday at Chambersburgh, and pushed on to Greencastle, where they captured five hundred prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder, and three pieces of artillery. The prisoners were stragglers, making their way to the Potomac in company with wagon trains.

A dispatch from near Chambersburgh this morning says that heavy firing is heard in the direction of Hagerstown. It is believed that Gen. French has made an attack in that vicinity on the trains moving toward Virginia.

Gen. Cameron left this morning in company with a number of Surgeons for Gettysburgh.

There is no further news from the Army of the Potomac.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has resumed business. All passengers and freight trains are running to-day as usual.

The road was not injured at any point by the rebels

TELEGRAM FROM HANOVER, PENN.

Hanover, Penn., Sunday, July 5.

There was a cavalry fight to-day four miles south of Gettysburgh, between our forces and the rear of Lee's army, which is now supposed to be on the retreat to Hagerstown.

Our cavalry continue to bring in large numbers of rebel prisoners.

TELEGRAM FROM FREDERICK, MD.

Frederick, Md., Monday, July 6.

A spy named Wm. Richardson, about 50 years old, was hung this morning. He was captured yesterday at Oxford, Md., but it appears that he had been previously captured, but had made his escape. It is reported he admitted the charge, and said that he had been in the business a long time. It is also said that important communications between Lee and Ewell were found on his person.

FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

From the Baltimore American, July 6.

From parties who left the battle-field at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, we gather the following particulars of the flight of the enemy:

The enemy is in full retreat, demoralized and almost disorganized, leaving in our hands his many thousands of killed and wounded.

The battle of Friday was the most terrible to the enemy of the three days' conflict, and his repulse so complete and disastrous, that Gen. Meade and the leading officers pronounce it to be final and decisive. Never was there a more vigorous and deadly assault than [illegible] by Longstreet. It was a death struggle on the part of the enemy to break our lines, repeating and renewed a half-dozen times during the afternoon, in which they were as often repulsed and driven back with a loss of life unparalleled by any previous battle in which they had come in conflict with the grand old Army of the Potomac. Officers who have been taken prisoners, admit that the loss of the enemy of those in high command, if fully equal, if not greater, than we have sustained, but refuse to give the names of those who have fallen.

The men all felt that they had whipped the enemy, and the joy was great. The shouts of victory could be heard for many miles when the enemy retreated, and was kept up to a late hour of the night. A shout in one division was reëchoed from the next, and so went the rounds of the field, and was renewed as fresh evidence of victory reached them.

During the evening a flag of truce arrived from Gen. Lee, proposing, in his hypocritical manner, a truce of forty-eight hours as a measure of humanity, to afford time to bury the dead and attend to the wounded. It was evident that the enemy must at once retreat, and the proposition was regarded by Gen. Meade as a mere ruse to obtain time to push forward his trains toward the river and secure a line of escape. The proposition was promptly rejected, and an advance immediately ordered on the town of Gettysburgh. The enemy slowly retired before our cavalry and infantry, and by midnight we were in full possession of the town and the battle field without opposition.

During the night scouts arrived reporting that the enemy was rapidly retreating by the Greencastle road toward Hagerstown, and preparations were at once made for a pursuit at daylight. Cavalry were also sent out to harass the enemy, and at daylight a vigorous attack was made on the enemy's rearguard, which in vain attempted to check the pursuit of the fleeing army.

The distance from Gettysburgh to the Potomac is fully forty miles, and with the assistance of Gen. French and the old garrison of Harper's Ferry, numbering about fifteen thousand men, including most of the Maryland regiments, who are understood to be properly posted to check his flight, we have strong hopes of being able to so operate on the fleeing rebel columns as to send it across the Potomac a demoralized and disorganized mob.

Major-Gen. Hancock is regarded as the greatest hero of Friday's battle. His corps met the terrible assaults of the enemy without flinching, and though they lost heavily, it fought nobly. When he fell severely wounded, the effect on his men was to give them renewed determination to conquer, and when they learned that their wounded commander was still watching them, and directing their movements, they fought like demons, and drove back the enemy when he renewed the assault with the vigor of fresh troops, sending him back to his lines in such a crippled condition that all attempts to rally them again were futile.

Up to 12 o'clock on Saturday night the sounds of cannon could be heard in the distance as our pursuing columns attacked the enemy's rear, and thousands of prisoners and straggling rebels were coming toward Gettysburgh with captured wagons and cannon. In short, there was every evidence that our victory was as decisive as it was glorious—that the enemy was in disorganized flight, getting back to Virginia as rapidly as his worn out limbs and shattered horse flesh could carry him. Whether he will make another stand on the road is yet to be ascertained.

The advance of Gen. Couch from Harrisburgh was expected to be at Chambersburgh on Saturday, close enough to join in punishing the well-whipped rebels on their way to the river.

In the town of Gettysburgh, when we drove the enemy out of it on Friday night, we captured a large number of Federal prisoners, reported by some as high as fifteen hundred, many of whom were wounded. There are also several thousand wounded rebels, every house being filled with them.

A FORCE ON THE REBEL FLANK.

A Harrisburgh dispatch says:

"A large force of troops from Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey, is moving on the rebel flank. Their escape is almost impossible.

Everything indicates that they are terribly cut up. They cannot keep the prisoners they have taken from us. One thousand arrived here to-day, having been paroled; two thousand more have arrived within Gen. Smith's lines, and fifteen hundred more are expected. These men all understand that their parole is not binding, their cases being covered by General Order No. 200, published on Saturday. So far as information has been received here, our loss in prisoners was 4,500.

"The mountains are filled with rebel deserters, who are hourly arriving within our lines. No estimate can be made of their numbers. It is very large.

"Gen. Couch's troops, under the command of Gens. Smith and Pierce, are moving to the front, and are efficiently coöperating with Gen. Meade.

REJOICING AT TRENTON.

Trenton, Monday, July 6.

One hundred guns were fired to-day in honor of the Federal victory over the rebels. The people are rejoicing greatly.

Cal. Kanes's cavalry is filling up. A company of infantry will probably leave for Harrisburgh to-morrow evening.

MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA

The Advance of General Dix Upon Richmond.

A SKIRMISH NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 3.

The steamer *City of Albany* arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She reports all quiet there.

A slight skirmish, however, took place last evening some ways out, between a small detachment of our forces and the enemy.

The particulars had not been received when the steamer left at 10 o'clock this morning.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, July 4.

The steamer *John A. Warner* arrived at 7 o'clock this morning from Annapolis, with 215 women and as many children *en route*. They left for City Point at 9 o'clock this morning.

A letter just received, dated Baltimore Cross Roads, July 3, says:

"Yesterday there was a skirmish four miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. Sergt. Burnet, of Company C, Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, was killed. No other casualties on our side.

This afternoon the rebels opened on our advance brigade, Col. West's, with five pieces of artillery.

A fight ensued. Our advance fell back until the reserves came up.

There may be a fight at any hour.

The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000.

Our army is in excellent health and spirits, and amply able to cope with the enemy now in our front.

The enemy are rushing forward reinforcements by railroad.

A slight engagement took place last evening. No decisive result.

The Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry captured 25 prisoners."

[Bottom's Bridge is about nine miles from Richmond, on the road from Williamsburgh. The Richmond and York River Railroad lies but two or three miles from Bottom's Bridge. This, we should suppose, would be destroyed or occupied at once. The Richmond and Petersburgh road is about eleven miles distant.—Ed. Times.]

A national salute was fired to-day from Fortress Monroe, which was responded to by the English frigate *Rinaldo*. The United States flag has been displayed from her foremast during the day.

The Regan battery, Seventh New-York, came into Norfolk about 5 o'clock this morning, and opened the Fourth, as well as the eyes of the inhabitants by the familiar sound of their battery.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, July 5.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. Hawes, arrived to-day from Boston.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived at noon to-day from Fort Delaware with 1,000 rebel prisoners, bound for City Point.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, from Washington, N. C., left here to-day for Washington, D. C., on the steamer *Maple Leaf*.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. Chisholm, left for City Point, this afternoon, with about 150 rebel prisoners, in charge of Major Mulford.

The mail-steamer *City of Albany* arrived from the White House this afternoon, bringing down about a dozen rebel prisoners, including one officer.

There is no important news from Gen. Dix.

FROM HALIFAX.

Vallandigham's Arrival from Bermuda—The Remains of the Pirate Tacony.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, July 6.

The steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, four and a half days from Bermuda, arrived here on Sunday with Vallandigham, and several other passengers, from Charleston and Wilmington.

The remains of the pirate *Tacony* have been towed into Cape Cove.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Alarm Regarding the Movements on the Peninsula.

FALL IN SPECIE.

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 2d inst., from which we make the extracts given below:

THE MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

From the Whig.

Information was received last evening by the York River train that the Yankees on Tuesday night advanced from the White House up to the Cross Roads, on the Williamsburgh Road, in New-Kent County, about eighteen miles distant from Richmond. Their numbers are estimated at ten thousand to twelve thousand. Gens. Keyes and Gordon are in command of this force, while Gen. Dix, who has arrived at the White House with reinforcements, it is reported, has assumed command at that point.

Our scouts yesterday went into the enemy's rear and captured a Yankee Lieutenant and a private. They were very drunk—so much so as to be unable to give any intelligible information.

We hear nothing further of the cavalry raid through King William, and we are disposed to think there is no truth in the report.

From the Dispatch.

The news from the Peninsula is not very definite. Our scouts report correctly that there is no enemy at Diascund Bridge or New-Kent Court-house. The train on the York River Railroad yesterday morning brought up a prisoner who was captured by our scouts straggling from the Yankee army. He reports that the Yankees at Diascund fell back toward Yorktown, where they are to get reinforcements and come on to Richmond. There are, he asserts, a plenty of troops at Yorktown. These are the statements of a straggler, who, of course, knows nothing about the intended movements of the General commanding. The assertion that there are plenty of troops at Yorktown is transparently false, for it is well known that the United States strained every point to get up the 15,000 which are making this diversion under Keyes and Gordon. The deserter adds that a party of 1,200 crossed the Pamunkey into King William on Monday to complete the devastation of that county, commenced last week.

The train last evening brought intelligence of no change in the position of the Yankees at the White House or Tunstall's. Their cavalry are encamped on a hill near Tunstall's.

Col. Shingler's men are picketing as far down as Diascund, and to within a short distance of Tunstall's.

The general impression seems to be that Keyes will attempt a march around Richmond to Aquia Creek or to Gordonsville, destroying the roads and crops on his way. A soldier who has been scouting within their lines reports that he saw 32 regiments, 88 wagons, and 16 pieces of artillery. This, in the present depleted state of the Yankee regiments, would give about 12,000 or 14,000 men. The deserter mentioned above says that they only had 10,000 men.

From the Examiner.

Reports were current on yesterday that the enemy had advanced a portion of his forces up the Pamunkey, and crossed them into Hanover, in the direction of Old Church. The movement, however, was of little importance, if really made. Later reports confirm the belief that Gen. Dix, finding the feint on Richmond a failure, is sending his main force across the country toward Aquia Creek, in order to reinforce Hooker. It is hoped that this movement will not be permitted to succeed.

The York River train still runs down as far as Meadow Station. Passengers who came up last evening report no important move has been made by the enemy in any direction, and that if a force has been sent toward the Rappahannock, it was for the purpose of reconnoissance and plunder. The whole force is believed to be at and near the White House. A prisoner who was brought up, said, with a stunning air of confidence, that Gen. Dix was only waiting for reinforcements, and would take Richmond in a few days.

A scout arrived in the city yesterday morning, bringing in a negro belonging to John B. Vaden, of New-Kent, for whom a reward of five hundred dollars has been offered. This negro joined McClellan's army during the battles around Richmond last Summer, went with him to Yorktown in his retreat, and returned to the White House with Gen. Dix. He was caught at Dunlaithe Vaden's, in New-Kent. The negro was committed to jail by the Mayor.

The scout had been out eighteen days. He says there are no Yankees on the Forge Bridge Road. He had counted, between Williamsburgh and the White House, seventy-five wagons, then ten pieces of artillery, then some sixteen more wagons, and following them eight pieces of artillery.

There are thirty-two regiments, consisting in all of about 20,000 men. The Fourth Delaware numbers about 450 men, and the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York 640. The Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry are but little over 300 strong.

A FALL IN SPECIE.

From the Whig.

Gold is falling and silver is tumbling. Yesterday, the brokers were buying silver at $4 50 premium, and gold at $6. Ten days ago they would have paid $6 50 for silver and $7 for gold. Specie was very scarce then, but now people who have been hording it are beginning to think that it is as well to be turning some of their coin into 7 per cent. Confederate bonds, and many of them are acting upon this conviction. As the offerings increase at their counters, the brokers "crawfish" in their rates, and if sellers are not discouraged and driven off by the hourly *deminuendo*, the premium will still further decline. It is singular, if not significant, that the *selling* rates for specie have not declined *pari passu* with the buying rates. The brokers are still asking premium for both gold and silver, and perhaps it is best that they should do so for the present.

REBEL NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

Important Rumors from North Carolina.

OPERATIONS AT VICKSBURGH.

ANOTHER RAID INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

A GUNBOAT LAUNCHED AT RICHMOND.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 3.

The Portsmouth *Virginian* of July 2 says:

"Reliable information has been received here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily expected. A disaffection toward the government of Jeff. Davis, radical and widespread, exists in the State, and overtures have been made to Gen. Foster which will shortly lead to important results."

Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, July 1.

Both Houses of the Legislature went into secret session to-day, to receive a verbal communication from the Governor.

Resolutions were introduced in the House, approving the course of the North Carolina Banks in continuing to receive all issues of Confederate notes, and requiring the Sheriffs to pay into the Treasury all fundable notes before the 1st of August.

The Treasurer is authorized to fund the same and sell the bonds as the finances may require; members of Congress are urged to vote for the repeal of the funding act, and tax collectors are instructed to receive all Confederate issues for taxes.

Suffolk, Thursday, July 2.

In all 6,000 contrabands have left this village and neighborhood. Not only the blacks but the whites are leaving, and the town wears a deserted appearance.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived at Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock last evening with 1,000 Federal prisoners of war from Richmond, in charge of Maj. John E. Mulford, general flag-of-truce officer.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 2, says:

"Forty-seven Federal prisoners were received to-day at the Libby Prison, who were captured at Stafford, June 15, and two hundred and ninety-four arrived from Winchester, including Major H. A. White, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry; Capt. D. Sheets, and Lieuts. L. Marye, C. L. Edwards, and Robert Thompson."

Counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes are again in circulation.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of June 30 has the following:

VICKSBURGH.

Jackson, Miss., Friday, June 26.

A staff officer who left Vicksburgh on Monday reports the garrison closely besieged.

The enemy keep up a constant fire, more severely than before, as they have a better range of the town.

An entire block on Washington-street (Vicksburgh,) was destroyed by incendiaries last week. Every means has been resorted to to discover them, but without success.

The sappers and miners on both sides are hard at work, and can hear the sound of each others' picks.

Major McGibbon, of the Federal army, was arrested in disguise at Grenada, yesterday. He was reported to the Provost-Marshal last week as having left Memphis on business with a promise of $100,000 reward.

The Richmond *Whig* of July 2 contains a letter dated Jackson, Miss., June 19, which says: "Our lines of defence at Vicksburgh extend about seven miles in a semi-circle around the city. Grant has made approaches to within fifty yards of our works. He has from 100,000 to 120,000 men. Gen. Johnston needs, and I hear will have, reinforcements. His forces are between the Big Black and Canton, and his headquarters are at Jackson. Gens. Dick Taylor, Kirby Smith, Price and Marmaduke are all along the other side of the Big Muddy.

Brookhaven, Miss., Monday, June 29.

Rumors reached here last evening that other Yankee raiding parties have started from Rodney on a tour of destruction.

The Yankees say they will destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if it takes thirty thousand men to accomplish it.

ROSECRANS' MOVEMENTS.

Atlanta, Ga., Sunday, June 28.

The enemy in force advanced on Hoover's Gap fifteen miles from Shelbyville, Tenn., where they were met by the First Georgia regiment. A skirmish ensued, after which the enemy took possession of Liberty Gap.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 4, says:

"The Yankees are making a raid into Eastern Tennessee. A strong force was at Sequatchie Valley on the 2d inst. There has been no communications with Knoxville or Loudon bridge since. It is believed that important movements of Bragg's and Rosecrans' are in progress. No particulars have been received."

PRISONERS.

Richmond, Thursday, July 2.

H. S. Drake and Sam Kimble, of the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, were received at the Libby Prison yesterday.

A NEW REBEL GUNBOAT.

The new gunboat *Virginia* was launched yesterday from Rockett's shipyard in this city.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

No Active Operations to be Undertaken.

THE RAM ATLANTA.

By an arrival from Port Royal we have the *New South*, of June 27, which furnishes us the following interesting intelligence:

PROSPECT FOR THE SUMMER.

We understand it has now been fully decided that there will be no active operations in the Department of the South this Summer. There are not troops enough here for Gen. Gillmore to assume the offensive, while there are many more than will be necessary to defend the positions we now hold. None of these will be given up for the present, but no effort will be made to extend our lines materially. The surplus troops, aside from the army of defense, will, it is understood, be sent to some other Department, where active operations render all reinforcements acceptable. The Department of the Gulf is most prominently spoken of, in this connection, but we cannot learn that this has positively been decided on as the destination of such troops as can be spared. Several regiments have already been called in from points where they were not actually needed, and have been concentrated at St. Helena Island, as a convenient rendezvous, where they will remain until the proper time arrives for their embarkation. With Gen. Gillmore's well-known activity and good judgment, no fears need be entertained as to the safety of any of our positions, even with the proposed great reduction in the number of troops. Folly Island will be retained for the present, and a sufficient force will remain there to render its capture by the rebels impossible.

ARRIVAL OF ESCAPED NEGROES FROM SAVANNAH.

On Saturday night last at 12 o'clock, eight negro slaves, six men and two women, taking advantage of the excitement prevalent in Savannah on account of the capture of the *Atlanta*, escaped from that city in a row boat. They got down to Ossabaw safely, went from there to Ogeechee, and from thence were sent here, arriving Monday night. They report that the rebels were much disappointed and disgusted at the capture of the *Atlanta*, and that various speculations were afloat as to the cause of the disaster. Some think the crew mutinied, and ran the ram ashore on purpose; while a few attribute the capture to the accuracy and terrific effect of the *Weehawken's* shots. The steamer *Georgia*, built of live oak, is to be iron-plated, but the plates are not put on, and she is not nearly finished. The celebrated floating battery, built of railroad iron, is acknowledged by the rebels to be a failure. It is stationed down the river near the obstructions. These negroes show superior intelligence, even for "intelligent contrabands," and seem to be well posted about matters at Savannah.

THE RAM ATLANTA

has been thoroughly overhauled, and cleared of an immense amount of filth. A Naval Board has been holding a survey on her, and it is doubtful if she will be pronounced seaworthy. The following is a complete list of her officers: Wm. A. Webb, Commander; J. W. Alexander, First Lieutenant; Alphonse Barbot, Second Lieutenant; —— Arledge, Third Lieutenant; T. L. Wragg, Master's Mate; R. J. Freeman, Passed Assistant Surgeon; R. R. Gibbs, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. B. Micou, Assistant Paymaster; James Truston, Lieutenant Marines; J. A. G. Williamson and J. A. Peters, Midshipmen; E. J. Johnston, First Assistant Engineer; W. E. Morrell, Second Assistant Engineer; J. J. West, Second Assistant Engineer; Wm. McBlair, Master's Mate; John W. Carey, Assistant Clerk; T. B. Travers, Gunner; Thomas Hernandez, James Fleetwood, M. Austin, Pilots; John Cavanaugh, Cabin-Boy.

DEATH OF A SUSPECTED REBEL SPY.

It will be remembered that about the time of the Charleston expedition, Capt. Wm. M. Gladding, formerly of the U. S. Revenue Service, and later City Treasurer of Savannah, was captured while trying to run the blockade, with a view to getting through our lines. The circumstances were so suspicious that Gen. Hunter ordered him detained as a spy. He has since been confined at the Provost Headquarters, and has been constantly declining in health, although every attention has been paid him, his food having been furnished from Lieut.-Col. Hall's own table. On Thursday night he died, and yesterday afternoon at five o'clock he was buried by the Masons of this place. The body was placed in a metallic burial case, and deposited in the tomb of Mr. Barnard, where it will remain till it can be sent through the lines. Deceased was about forty-five years old, and leaves a family at Savannah.

MATTERS AT FOLLY ISLAND.

There has been no firing between the forces on Folly and Morris Island for some days. Parties from each side frequently visit the stranded blockade runner, *Ruby*, and there have been several collisions, where two parties have met, but our troops have usually been victorious. We have taken from the steamer, among other articles, about 2,000 yards of fine shirting, which have been sent to the hospital department, and a large quantity of half-mourning calico. Our troops are in fine spirits, and would rather relish a few more shells if the rebels have any to spare.

RETURN OF THE NEGRO EXPEDITION FROM ST. SIMON'S.

On Wednesday last the Second South Carolina regiment, Col. Montgomery, and the *Fifty-fourth* Massachusetts, Col. Shaw, returned here from St. Simon's Island, Georgia, and went into camp at St. Helena. They have made no excursions into the interior since the successful expedition up the Altamaha River. In our report of that expedition last week, we should have stated that Lieut. W. Sabin had command of the section of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. Brayton being then absent on business at Beaufort.

REBEL PRISONERS AND DESERTERS SENT NORTH.

By the *Fulton*, fifteen rebel prisoners were sent North for exchange. They have been taken at different times in different places. Among them was F. B. Bevill, Master's mate of the ram *Atlanta*, who was captured by his own pickets, and brought into Fort Pulaski some months since. He was an adopted son of the rebel Gen. Bartow who was killed at Bull Run, and he was himself wounded there. Quite a number of deserters from the rebels were also sent North.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Guy V. Henry has been announced as Acting Chief of Artillery, on Gen. Gillmore's Staff, during the absence of Capt. John Hamilton.

RESIGNATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

Resignations.—Surgeon R. E. Sutton, 115th New-York Volunteers; First Lieut. J. D. Parker, 115th New-York Volunteers; Chaplain A. J. Lane, 62d Ohio; Capt. W. B. McCoy, 97th Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. C. N. Otis, 100th New-York; First Lieut. F. Tisdale, 3d Rhode Island; Second Lieut. H. A. Atna, 47th New-York; First Lieut. W. C. Barney, 3d Rhode Island; First Lieut. Asa A. Ellis, 3d Rhode Island; M. M. Fenner, 8th Michigan.

Promotions.—Quartermaster Sergt. James T. Skiles, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Lieutenant same regiment; First Sergt. Michael Higgens, Third Rhode Island artillery, Second Lieutenant same regiment; First Sergt. Henry M. Wallick, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Second Lieutenant same regiment; First Sergt. Rodney G. Hathaway, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Second Lieutenant same regiment; First Sergt. James H. Baxter, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Second Lieutenant same regiment; Sergt. Henry B. Tinkham, First Massachusetts cavalry, Second Lieutenant Second South Carolina Volunteers; First Sergt. Albert H. Tirrell, First Massachusetts cavalry, First Lieutenant First South Carolina Volunteers; Quartermaster Sergt. Hezekiah B. Smith, First Connecticut light battery, Lieutenant same regiment.

DEATHS.

Henry Seeley, Co. K, 115th N. Y. V., June 19—chronic diarrhœa.

Francis Kirsch, Co. K, 115th N. Y. V., June 20—typhoid fever.

Azariah Paul, Co. K, 115th N. Y. V., June 20—typhoid fever.

Sergt. John H. Strom, Co. C, 176th Penn. militia, June 18.

Corp. Willis A. Hart, Co. G, 6th Conn. V., June 20.

Fairfield Cook, Conn. Light battery, June 18.

Levi Gransverg, Co. F, 176th Penn. militia, June 16.

Paul Herrick, Co. D, 4th N. H. V., June 13—typhoid fever.

Joseph Pray, Co. E, 8th Maine V., June 23—typhoid fever.

A. L. Burroughs, Co. D, 48th N. Y. V., typhoid fever.

Wm. Ammons, Co. B, 97th Penn. V., June 24—disease of liver.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Bombardment of Port Hudson Still Going On.

Gen. Banks' Communications Untouched.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 6.

The steamer *Cahawba*, Capt. Baker, arrived this morning from New-Orleans, July 1st, freighted with cotton and sugar, bound to New-York. She also brought four hundred and eighty rebel prisoners, which she landed here. She reports the bombarding of Port Hudson going on when she left. Our steamers were running up the river regularly with Gen. Banks' supplies. There is no truth in the report of his supplies being cut off. Great confidence is expressed that Port Hudson will soon fall. Deserters are daily coming into Gen. Banks' lines from the rebel army.

SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Interesting Private Letter from a Captain of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York.

Before Port Hudson, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

My Dear Friend:

* * * Our progress before this place is slow but sure, I hope; we are now in our fourth week of the siege, and are advanced to within two hundred yards of the earthworks. We skirmish, however, up quite within speaking distance, and once, while my company was deployed as skirmishers, I seized the occasion of a flag of truce coming in to get up to the last ravine in front of the lines, and get a view of as much as possible of the works. The inaccessibility and difficult nature of the approaches to the parapet had been very fully impressed on my mind before, and I then was entirely satisfied that no such place had ever before been so adapted by Nature herself for an impregnable fortress. You already know, I suppose, the vast extent of the works, some five miles in all, and extending from one point on the river to another some miles above. This line of works is fronted on all sides for a mile (and in some places two miles) back, with ravines some fifteen or twenty feet deep and wide, and filled with brush and felled trees completely, and so close together that I can give you no better idea of them than to have you place both hands on a table, and spreading out the fingers, imagine the spaces between to be the ravines. Many of them would be almost of themselves, if clear and free of obstacles, sufficient to prevent any passage, but choked as they are, it is impossible to clamber through them, except with as much labor as it would be to go through a forest by way of the tops of the trees. I have been frequently out in them skirmishing, for which they offer good cover, and have deployed in the middle of the night, and returned at the same time, but ever with this advantage, of not being annoyed by the enemy's fire. I find it a good half-hour's work to advance a few hundred feet, and as for charging in line, or by separate columns, it cannot be done. In fact, the first charge we made, our troops halted at two hundred yards from the works, unable to go further—a fact greeted by the rebels with an entire cessation of firing, and uproarious cheering. There it was the negro regiments behaved with such desperate courage, losing 600 out of 900 men. *It is said that under a tree where 25 of them were fighting 200 of the rebels, one of their number was being hung above their heads.* This has so maddened them that in the second and last charge made at all points, they furiously threw themselves within the works and *out of two rebel companies taken prisoners, they killed all save five.* Their character for good behavior under fire is undoubtedly established, though I never doubted it. We have just organized a third storming party of one thousand men, to be under the direction of Gen. Weitzel. He has been inside the lines each charge, I believe, and captured prisoners and occupied the position of a battery, but the guns were first withdrawn by the rebels and not taken as stated. The grand difficulty has been in all these charges being premature, the bombardment not being effective or long enough, and then in the impracticability of bringing up the supports, except in very narrow columns and by very few approaches, and these the same as those used by the stormers. Thus the rebels command a fire completely through the advancing columns and literally mow us down. Most of the regiments which have charged have lost 20 per cent. of their number. Our regiment has been blessed by God in all the actions we have been in, and we have lost not 25 in all, although before the siege commenced we fought two battles at Port Hudson Plains, and supported a battery on which the fire of the enemy was concentrated, yet, owing to our closeness to the fire, it ranged entirely over us, the shot passing at the height of a man's head. Our colors received a shell through them, so the grocers and my friends Mr. P. and others may consider their handsome gift as having received the baptism of fire and blood. The blood came very near being my own, as the shell passed just over my head before we laid down. I shall send you by the next express a rebel bugle made out of horn. I had gathered some queer specimens they obligingly fired at us in the way of home-made bullets, but they have been lost. I shall get plenty more though. The bugle makes quite decent music in the hands of a player. It is the kind used by their batteries and was picked up on the field. I also send some very old documents taken from the State archives when the State-House was burned. I think you will find them of interest if you can decipher the Spanish. I would send a shell or two, but as all our favors thus far have been rather weighty and express charges are high, I forbear. I have a little memento in the shape of a 32-pounder, but I design it as a present to Frank Gardner, when we catch him, to be worn as a charm with a chain attached. Yours truly,

JOHN HENRY HULL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Three Days Later by the City of Washington

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA ON TRIAL

A Verdict for the Defendants, but the Decision not Final.

The Emperor Napoleon Still Anxious for Mediation,

A Conference with Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay.

WARLIKE RUMORS IN FRANCE.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Morehouse, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The Cunard screw steamer *Sidon* arrived at Liverpool and the *Jura* at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d June. The *Jura* reached Liverpool at 2 A. M. on the 24th.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

News and Rumors—The Peace Meeting—Wood and Vallandigham—Conquences of Northern Treason—Opposition Too Late—Abolition Treason in England—The Union Sold for the Negro—Oxford Saturnalia—European Movements—Lee's Army—The Blockade—A Negro Army.

London, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

The news of the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have not reached us as I write this morning. There have been rumors to the contrary during the past week, which have sent the cotton stock up to par. As the steamer may be in in the course of the day, it is useless to speculate on the news she is bringing. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson will be a hard blow to the Southern interests here, but will not change the general opinion as to the final result.

The accounts of Mr. Fernando Wood's peace meeting in New-York are considered of more importance than the fate of Vicksburgh. It is believed that twenty thousand men in New-York who dare to call for peace, even at the cost of Southern recognition, may be of more importance than the garrison of Vicksburgh, or of any Southern City, and the fact that Mr. Lincoln had received Mr. Wood at the White House, when, for saying much less, he had banished Vallandigham, is considered a backing down that can only be accounted for by a consciousness of weakness.

If twenty thousand men in New-York can meet and denounce the Government, denounce the war, and declare that there is no right to restore the Union by force, or coerce a State, the power of the Government is at an end. Fancy such a meeting in St. Petersburgh, denouncing the Emperor of Russia for attempting the conquest of the Polish rebellion! The first act of the Czar would be to transport such a meeting bodily to Siberia. He would not march it to Poland to help the rebellion, but send it so far in the opposite direction that it could not interfere with a conscription.

Victory on the Mississippi may stifle disaffection in the North; but if twenty thousand men in one place, and ten thousand in another declare against the war, where is the army to come from? Where is the public opinion that must sustain it? A party cannot carry on a war.

The Government two years ago took the ground that it had the right to make war for the restoration of the Union, and made it. Having made it—having placed the whole country in a state of war, it is too late for it to allow that question to be debated. The time for debate was when the fleet was sent in April, 1861, to the relief of Fort Sumter. The man who denies the right of the Government to make war, charges it with the murder of every man killed on either side during the war. The man who denies that the war is right is as much an enemy to the Government as he who is fighting against it. What difference is there between Fernando Wood, at the head of his New-York mob, denouncing the Government and the war, and Jefferson Davis at Richmond? If Wood is right, Davis is not wrong. If Davis is a rebel and a traitor, Wood is ten-fold a rebel and ten times a traitor. On what principle, then, does President Lincoln send armies against Davis, and receive Wood at the White House? If the President and the Government are right, Wood is wrong—not only wrong, but a public enemy, who should at once be deprived of the power of doing mischief.

While Wood has been agitating treason in New-York, we have had an agent of the New-England Abolitionists here in London, opening a treasonable correspondence with Mr. Mason, the Southern Commissioner. A Mr. Conway, who brought letters of introduction from Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others, and who addressed a meeting on Tuesday, presided over by Mr. Bright, has written to Mr. Mason, on behalf of the Abolition party in the North, offering to withdraw their support from the Government, and to compel it to acknowledge the independence of the South, if the Southern States would engage with European Governments to enter into some plan for the gradual emancipation of the negroes. Mr. Conway proposed to furnish satisfactory evidence that he was authorized to sell the Union for the price proposed. Mr. Mason was too good a diplomatist to make any direct reply to this offer; but he lost no time in publishing the correspondence, in proof that the Abolition party cared more for the negro than the Constitution or the Union, which they used to denounce very freely long ago.

It may be interesting to Mr. Lincoln, who has declared from the beginning that the negro was a secondary consideration, to know that there is a party ready to sell him and the Union, whenever they can get what they consider a good offer. And in this they have the full sympathy of the English Anti-Slavery party, which has declared, again and again, that it would go for the recognition of Southern independence at once, if it believed it would be favorable to the cause of abolition. Thus the Union is liable to be sold by its friends in America, if Mr. Conway correctly represents them, and certainly by its friends in England, according to their own professions.

Oxford University has just had its annual saturnalia, which was graced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The little Princess has passed through the crowds of London City in the receptions at St. James, but she had heard nothing half so stunning as the cheering of the under-grads at Oxford, who represent the country quite as well as Parliament. When they had cheered their royal guests to their hearts' content they turned their attention to the rest of creation. They cheered Disraeli and groaned Mr. Bright; they cheered Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson, hissed Mr. Lincoln and groaned Gen. Butler in the most horrible manner. Of course the cheers, hisses and groans of a few thousand noisy and riotous under-graduates at Oxford are of no consequence, but they reflect the feeling of their class—the governing class of England—that class to which Mr. Roebuck proposes to appeal, if he has good news from Gen. Lee and the Mississippi. There will be recognition as soon as it is safe. The days of chivalry are past. The days when it will be necessary to have some more cotton are coming. There are sad groanings over the prospect of another Winter of famine in Lancashire. The Government cannot see its way clear. Mr. Roebuck is an independent member, but he and Lord Palmerston are very good friends.

And there is a strong hope that the Emperor, having triumphed at Puebla, will be free to play cat's paw in the fire of the American war, and pull the cotton bales through the blockade. Russia is preparing for war. I have no belief that the Western Powers will engage in it. England is too closely bound to Prussia. France is not likely to head the revolutionary party in Europe. The first step would be to withdraw from Rome—it is hard to say what would be the last. Italy would join France for the liberation of Poland, but the price would be Rome and Venice. But Italy cannot move North without the consent of Austria. The English feeling is to protest, and keep out of it.

But the French men-of-war, with all the troops got ready for Mexico before the news of the fall of Puebla, are still held in readiness. Not for the Rhine. Where then? It is useless to try to penetrate Imperial policy; but the tone of Mr. Mason's last letter to Mr. Conway, in which he declares in positive and seemingly triumphant terms, that the North would never be in a position to make any demand on the South respecting Slavery, seem to show that a fortnight in Paris had not lowered his hopes.

The disappearance or Gen. Lee from Fredericksburgh, with an army of 50,000 men, and the *naive* report that no one knew what had become of them, are rather astonishing. The *Times'* Richmond correspondent says that Lee's army at Chancellorsville was so small the he dares not give the numbers. If it was so very small before the battles, its total disappearance afterward may not be so wonderful. But it is very wonderful to me that Northern Generals, as a rule, should have so little reliable information of the condition and movements of the enemy. Gen. Hooker could not have been well informed of the state of an army to which he had been a near neighbor all Winter. Gen. Grant appears to have had no proper idea of the defences of Vicksburgh, and Gen. Banks was just as ignorant of those at Port Hudson.

Curious facts come out in the debates in Parliament respecting the blockade. It is stated that one Manchester house, wanting cotton, sent out four fast steamers to run between Charleston and Nassau. In a few weeks they had run in and out seventeen cargoes; profits not stated, but large enough, no doubt, to pay for the steamers several times over. The present plan is to send out lots of steamers ostensibly to run the blockade. To this the Government can make no objection. There is nothing to hinder them from being armed and commissioned as men-of-war at Charleston or elsewhere. Steamers are openly built here for that purpose. The last one was named the *Southerner*, out of bravado. She will clear for Nassau and a market. When her owner has cleared her cost with a few cargoes of gunpowder and coffee one way and cotton and turpentine the other, he can sell her to the South.

Monadnock.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The case of the *Alexandra* (the Attorney-General *vs.* Sillem) came before Chief Baron Pollock and a special jury sitting at Nisi Prius at Westminster, on June 22, in the shape of an information filed by the Attorney-General, alleging that the *Alexandra* screw steam vessel, built and lying at Liverpool, had become forfeited to Her Majesty for an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The defendants denied that they had been guilty of any infringement. The Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Dr. Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Lush, Q. C., Mr. Locke, Q. C., and Mr. T. Jones, appeared for the Crown; and Sir Hugh Cairns, Q. C., Mr. Karslake, Q. C., Mr. Mellish, Q. C., and Mr. Kemplay, for the defendants.

The Attorney-General stated the case for the Crown. He said, that although the Foreign Enlistment act, under which the present proceedings had been instituted, was passed in 1819, and several vessels had been seized under its powers, he believed that this was the first time that a case of this description had come before a jury. The information alleged that a certain vessel called the *Alexandra* had been so equipped and fitted out as to render her liable to seizure under the above act, and the defendants had put in such pleas as to impose upon the Crown the burden of proof. The alleged owners of the vessel were five in number, and traded under the name of Fawcett, Preston & Co., of Liverpool, who had put in appearance denying the breach or infringement, and it would be for the jury to say, after hearing all the facts, whether they were not of such a character as to justify the seizure of the vessel. The act was passed when hostilities were in operation between Spain and her revolting colonies in South America. The act repealed the 9th Geo. III., and 29th Geo. III., which acts, however, had a narrower scope, and only referred to the enlistment of soldiers, but made a violation of the act a felony, and punishable with death. As he had stated, however, that those acts had been repealed, and the Foreign Enlistment act rendered the equipment of a vessel for warlike purposes to be employed against a State with which Her Majesty was at peace, an offence, the vessel so fitted out was liable to seizure, and the owners to a penalty or a term of imprisonment. He might add that in 1794 and 1815 the Congress of the United States passed acts giving similar powers as contained in the act under which the present information had been preferred. The learned counsel then adverted to the great national importance of observing a strict neutrality between two belligerent States, with both of which this country was at peace, and it was one of the objects of the Foreign Enlistment act to provide against the mischievous intermeddling of a subject with either of those belligerent States. The Attorney-General then went into the history of the breaking out of the war in 1861 between the Confederate and Federal States, which had proved so disastrous not only to those States, but to a large number of their own manufacturing population. Although the recognition of the English Government remained the same, and they had not recognized the Confederates as a distinct Power, yet, having regard to all the circumstances, the two contending bodies were put on the same level, and treated by this country as belligerents as related to their acts against each other. On the 14th of April, 1861, a proclamation of neutrality on the part of this country was issued, warning all subjects of the Queen from fitting out or equipping vessels which were intended to be used by either of the belligerent parties against the other. Something might be urged in respect of the character of the two belligerents. One they had recognized for years and the other they had not, but he apprehended that the Foreign Enlistment act equally applied to what he might call a *de facto* government, like that of the Confederates, as if the services required were for the services of a well-recognized government. Therefore he apprehended the act applied quite as much to one case as the other. As they would know, Liverpool has been the great trading port for the Northern and Southern States, and it was only natural that they should avail themselves of the interest which they had at that port, and that the Confederates should endeavor to increase their force on sea. It was true that they were not there to try the case of the *Alabama*, but it was known that she left the Mersey, although without any armament, which was supplied elsewhere, and she had not been sparing of the ships and property of the Federal States. In April, 1863, in consequence of directions given to the Customs authorities at Liverpool, the *Alexandra* was seized as forfeited to the Crown, for an alleged infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. She had been built by Messrs. Miller & Sons, and was launched in the early part of March, and at the time of her seizure was lying in Toxteth Dock. She was rather of a small class, 120 tons, but built very strong. Her beams were stouter, and of a short distance from each other, and the length and breadth of her hatches were less than in a merchant vessel. Her bulwarks were also of peculiar build, and he believed that all the facts would lead to no other conclusion than that she was intended for a war vessel and a warlike destination. The information was very voluminous, and contained many counts, but he might state that the principal one alleged that she was being fitted out, or intended to be fitted out, and to be employed by the Confederate States in a hostile way against the vessels of the Federal States. Although the workmen of Messrs. Miller & Sons were in possession of the *Alexandra*, the claimants or the owners of the vessel were Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., which firm, as appeared by their affidavits, consisted of five names. In support of the case which the Crown had to prove, it would be shown that a Capt. Bullock was clearly a Confederate agent at Liverpool, and that he was often in the yard, giving directions as to the construction and equipment of the vessel. The same remark would apply to a Capt. Tessier, who acted for the Confederates, and was in frequent communication with Capt. Bullock on matters relating to the vessel. The firm of Frazer & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, were mixed up with the pecuniary engagements of the Confederates at that port, and with Capts. Bullock and Tessier, and their character would be stated. There was also a Capt. Hamilton concerned in the matter, and the jury would find that all these persons had taken an interest in the building of the vessel, that they had interfered in the work, and that their views had been accepted and adopted. The fair inference was that she was intended for warlike purposes, and to be used as a cruiser for the Confederate States. He would call a man named Acton, who had been watchman to Messrs. Miller & Sons, who would speak to the character of the ship, and the visits of Capts. Bullock and Hamilton. He would also submit other evidence as to the construction of the vessel, and that in the foundry of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co. were found one large gun and two small rifled swivel guns, which it was believed were constructed and intended for the *Alexandra*. The learned counsel then touched upon some branches of evidence which he proposed to offer, and said that a person who formerly acted as purser on board the *Alabama* would be called to show the agency that existed between Capt. Bullock and others and the Confederate navy. He repeated that they were not there to try the *Alabama*. That vessel went out without any armament; but she was followed by another vessel called the *Bahama*, which took Capt. Semmes and Capt. Bullock out, Capt. Tessier being the master. The *Alabama* was fallen in with at Nassau, and Capt. Semmes joined her, Capts. Bullock and Tessier returning to Liverpool. Other facts would be called to show that they were clearly acting as Confederate agents, and he (the Attorney-General) believed that, after the jury had been informed of all the circumstances, they would come to the reasonable conclusion that the *Alexandra* was intended to be used for a hostile purpose, and that the Crown was justified in seizing her.

The Collector of Customs having proved the seizure of the vessel,

Acton, the watchman to Messrs. Miller & Sons, was called, and he as well as Wm. Barnes, Alex. Robinson, Jos. Carter, Mr. Da Costa and others, testified to the effect that they were employed upon gun carriages for the *Alexandra*. Capt. Englefield, of Her Majesty's ship *Domestic*, was also placed on the stand and testified as follows:

With the assistance of the carpenter of my ship, I have examined the *Alexandra* since her seizure, in Toxteth Dock. She is built principally of teak, and the upper part of lighter wood. She is a strongly built vessel; certainly not one likely to be used for mercantile purposes. She might be used as a yacht, and easily constructed into a man-of-war. She is of such strength as might fit her to be used as a man-of-war. She has accommodation for such men and officers as would be required to serve on board a man-of-war. She has only stowage sufficient for her crew, counting them at thirty-three men. She is quite capable of being converted into a man-of-war, but at the time I saw her, she had no appearance as of fittings for guns. She is of sufficient strength for guns, but without any of those appurtenances which would indicate that guns were to be placed on board. Those appurtenances are bolts in the side, and plates on which the pivot guns would run. She might have two or three pivot guns fitted up. They would be of varying sizes. If the guns were to be fired through portholes they would be small, but if they were to be fired over the bulwarks they would be higher. Guns of proper height could fire over the bulwarks of the *Alexandra*.

Cross-examined: Besides the accommodation for thirty-three men there was accommodation for five officers, a Captain's cabin, and a mess place. A space of nine inches is allowed in our service for the hammocks of the men.

J. Neil, a ship-carpenter, testified that the *Alexandra* was undoubtedly intended for a gunboat. A discussion in regard to the admissibility of certain testimony arose, after which the Lord Chief Baron said it was very much to be lamented that this was the first time the Foreign Enlistment act, passed forty-five years ago, had been brought in question in a court of justice, and that he had no precedent to guide him as to the proper course which should be pursued. He owned that when he first took up the record he imagined he was trying whether the defendants, who came in and claimed the ship and put themselves on their trial, had been guilty of a misdemeanor, and applying to the case all the rules of the criminal law he certainly felt that no man could be made guilty of any crime whatever, by the admission of some other party, but the question here might be, not whether any one was guilty of misdemeanor, but whether the vessel was properly seized and forfeited. As it was now 4 o'clock he proposed to adjourn the Court, and endeavor, with the assistance of his learned brother, to see whether the evidence was admissible or not. At the same time, considering this as a question of an indictment for crime, he should certainly have been of opinion that if he had received the evidence he should have endangered the verdict.

The Attorney-General—We should not have tendered the evidence in such a case.

The Lord Chief Baron—I will give my judgment to-morrow morning.

The Court then rose.

On June 23, His Lordship, at the sitting of the Court, gave his decision upon the point of law which was raised the evening before. He said the seizure in this case was very similar to the questions which frequently came before this Court for breaches of the revenue laws, but these were not made a misdemeanor, whereas this particular matter was in the first instance a misdemeanor. No doubt Miller & Sons were building the *Alexandra* for somebody else, but he believed they were hardly capable of committing the act charged in the seventh count. He had consulted Mr. Baron Martin since last night, and him only on the point. Baron Martin entertained some considerable doubt about the reception of the evidence touching what Miller said to the witness as to the design for which the *Alexandra* was built, but he rather thought the evidence ought to be received, and therefore the Court would receive it.

Sir H. Cairns asked for liberty to tender a bill of exceptions to the reception of this particular evidence at the proper time.

His Lordship assented to the application, and said he should take a note that the counsel for the claimants objected to the reception of the evidence.

Mr. Da Costa was recalled, and in the course of his testimony said:

I had several conversations with Mr. Miller, Sr., in reference to the *Alexandra*. On three different occasions he told me that she was a gunboat for the Southern Confederacy. He said, "We, conjointly with Fawcett, Preston & Co., are building this vessel for Fraser, Trenholm & Co." He added that they were the agents for the Southern Confederacy. I had other conversations with him about the *Alexandra*, and the purpose for which she was intended, and they were all to the same effect. In November, 1862, I had a conversation with Mr. Miller in reference to the *Alexandra*. He said the ship was to be called the *Alexandria*—not *Alexandra*. I asked him if that was the name of some State or city, and he said it was. He added that it was in unison with the *Alabama* and the *Florida*. He formerly spoke to me of the *Florida* by the name of the *Oreto*. I had another conversation with him in December. I said there was a great deal of copper in the ship, and he replied that the parties the boat was intended for did not care for the expense; I know Capt. Tessier and Mr. Welsman; I have seen the latter in Mr. Miller's yard at the time the *Alexandra* was building; he is a member of the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co; I saw him giving orders to the workmen in reference to the *Alexandra*; I have frequently seen Capt. Tessier in the yard while she was building; he was always about her, and appeared to be superintending; I frequently saw the son, Mr. Thomas Miller, in the yard; he generally superintended the business of the yard; at the trial of the *Emperor* I was on the deck with Mr. Miller, Sen., Mr. T. Miller and Capt. Tessier; Capt. Tessier said he wanted the combings of the main hatch of the *Alexandra* raised, I think, three inches; Mr. Miller said he would not do it, and said what was done was according to the contract.

Clarence Randolph Young, formerly paymaster on board the *Alabama*, but who has recently been in the service of Mr. Adams, was put on the stand, but his testimony was not specially interesting. The proceedings of the day closed with an argument by Mr. Cains for the defendants.

On June 24, Sir H. Cairns continued his address for the defendants. He was very severe on the character of some of the witnesses for the Crown, or rather, as he said, for Mr. Adams. They had before them five discharged workmen, one crimp, and two informers or spies—a very handsome and presentable array of witnesses to call in support of a charge of conspiracy against eminent merchants. He concluded by saying it was in the power of the jury to paralyze the commerce of the country, to hamper and drive ship-builders and their trade to another country, and to encourage spies by giving a verdict for the Crown; but, he believed, they would decide in such a way as would show that their laws should be upheld, not upon presumption, but legal proof. England would not warp her laws to suit the temper of a foreign Minister, or to meet the exigencies of a foreign State. The Attorney-General replied. He denied that the proceedings had been instituted in consequence of any pressure by the representative of the Federal Government. The interests of a few persons in Liverpool were not to be consulted in preference to the good feeling which it was desirable should be maintained between this country and the United States.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the defendants.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, &c.

SLAVES IN BRAZIL.

In the House of Lords, on the 22d, Lord Brougham asked the Foreign Secretary if he had any objection to lay on the table certain papers connected with the treatment of liberated slaves in Brazil. He said the conduct of the Government of Brazil in reference to the abolition of Slavery had been admirable, and contrasted favorably with that of Spain, which had done nothing except receive the compensation.

Earl Russell said he had no objection to produce the papers.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN LEEDS.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Ferrand, said that a report had been received from Leeds with respect to the proceedings of alleged Federal recruiting in that town. The papers were under the consideration of the law advisers of the Treasury, and could not yet be produced.

OUR CRUISERS.

Lord R. Cecil asked if Government had received any information that the Federal Prize Courts had decided that a vessel caught by a Federal cruiser, and bound to a neutral port, might be seized and condemned if there was ground to believe that it was intended subsequently to run the blockade. Mr. Layard said that the dispatches received by the last mail made no mention of this affair.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Mr. Layard also announced that a telegram had been received from the Russian Government denying the report that orders had been issued to flog Polish women wearing mourning.

The House refused to allow Mr. Hennessey to bring forward his resolution relating to Poland at the present juncture, although the Government had given its consent.

Lord Palmerston made some explanations upon the Polish question, and stated that the following was the substance of the dispatches to Russia by England, France and Austria:

1. A general and complete amnesty. 2. A national representation, on the principle of that established by Alexander I., in virtue, and in execution of the treaty of Vienna. The Austrian Government took a modified view of this, but Her Majesty's Government was of opinion that to satisfy the just expectations of the Poles, the representation should be established on the footing of the charter of Alexander I. 3. The Poles alone should be appointed to public offices, as Poles alone were likely to command confidence. 4. That perfect liberty of conscience shall be granted, and that due protection be accorded to the religion of the Poles. 5. That the Polish language shall be used in all public transactions, and in the education of the people. 6. That a regular system of recruiting shall be established to prevent a recurrence of the proceedings which led to the present insurrection." Her Majesty's Government recommended and strongly urged that there should be a cessation of hostilities, because, in their opinion, there would be no useful negotiations as long as a conflict of this kind was going on between the Russian troops and the insurgents. Austria did not actually recommend all these points, but she urged the Emperor of Russia somewhat to this effect. He therefore trusted that when he could lay the dispatch on the table, the House would be of opinion that her Majesty's Government had done all in its power in such matters, they had to consider, not what they desired, but what was obtainable.

Mr. Disraeli wished to know how the Russian Government was to obtain a cessation of hostilities. There were two courses, the unity of Russia, or the independence of Poland. Either of these would be intelligible, but a mere diplomatic interference would do nothing in the circumstances with which Government had to deal. In his opinion the policy of the British Government was neither firm nor satisfactory, nor showing much consideration for the peace of Europe. Even if its proposals were accepted they would only raise a phantom of Poland. They would lead to a recurrence of the present evils on a more extended scale, and produce a periodical disturbance of the tranquillity of the Continent.

A COUNTER-MOTION.

Lord Robert Montagu intends to move, as an amendment to Mr. Roebuck's motion relative to North America, (Confederate States,) "That this House earnestly desires that an impartial neutrality should continue to be maintained by Her Majesty's Government during the present unhappy contest in the States of North America."

MR. CONWAY vs. MR. MASON.

To the Editor of the London Star:

Sir: Absence from London has prevented my giving such careful attention to the correspondence between Mr. Mason and myself as was necessary to make the explanation which the public on both sides of the ocean will naturally expect of me.

In the correspondence as it stands there are three parties involved—namely, the Abolitionists of America, myself, and Mr. Mason, with his confederates.

As to the first, it was to pounce upon them and compromise them with their Government that Mr. Mason rushed into print so eagerly that, though only a little way from London, I did not receive his last letter until half a day after I had seen it in the *Times*. But I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see, what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended only to the declaration that the Abolitionists were giving moral support to this war simply and only in the interest of emancipation; and that when that issue ceased to be involved they would no longer sustain it; "but that, with regard to this special offer," I must write out and get a special authority. This left it yet an open question, whether the leading Anti-Slavery men were "prepared to negotiate with the Confederate authorities." He springs his snare before they are in it. They are not compromised at all. They do, indeed, stand committed to an unwillingness to prosecute this terrible war for any less important aim than the complete wiping out of their country's crime and shame; but it has all along been their avowed position that they are, to quote Wendell Phillips, "willing to accept anything—union or disunion—on the basis of emancipation."

Then of the Abolitionists, I alone am implicated in this correspondence. And here I am ready to confess that my inexperience in diplomatic and political affairs has led me to make a proposition the form of which is objectionable. Recognizing Mr. Mason only as an unofficial though representative Southerner, whose views would be a test of the disposition of the rebels on the subject of Slavery, and anxious to afford that test to certain very eminent literary men in England who acknowledged that the reply to such a proposition would decide their feelings with regard to the issue, I inferred hastily and improperly that the right to declare the object of the Abolitionists in the war justified me in sending the proposition to Mr. Mason personally. As this, my first "correspondence with the enemy," was undertaken only in the interest of my country, and was virtually a demand for the surrender of the enemy's capital, I shall hope that the apparent disloyalty of it, of which I was unconscious, will be condoned by the country I meant to serve.

But Mr. Mason and his confederates are involved in this matter in a way which I desire to call the attention of those gentlemen to satisfy whose minds, I wrote the proposition, and of all others, who think that the South is fighting for any worthier independence than impunity in permanently robbing another race of its independence. In order to compromise the Abolitionists he concedes that I had authority to make the offer of independence for emancipation. He acknowledges, on the strength of Mr. Harrison's letter of credit, that I had the authorization to which, when shown him, he had promised a reply. So the English public know now, with a clearness which my own blundering way of evoking such a confession did not merit, what the reply of the South is to any proposition offering her "freedom," as she calls it, on the condition of her according the same to the millions whom she oppresses. Whether I had the right to make the offer or not, it is answered. The believer in the Golden Rule has only to ask himself what his interest in the success of the Northern arms would be if his own wife and children were to-day under the lash on a Southern plantation, now that we have Mr. Mason's assurance that every gateway of liberation except that of war is closed.

I am, &c.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Aubrey House, Notting Hill, W., June 22.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.

A Brussels telegram states that the King of Belgium had sent to the Ministers of England and Brazil his decision relative to the difficulty between the two countries, which was referred to His Majesty's arbitration. The decision is believed to be more favorable to Brazil than to England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A duel had been on the tapis between Lord Lucan and Gen. Brotherton, growing out of matters relating to the Crimean War; but although both parties are said to have repaired to Paris for the purpose, the event did not come off. The screw-steamer *Caledonian*, trading between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, had been lost, with all on board, except two seamen, who clung to a damaged boat for three days and three nights, when they were rescued.

Capts. Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, were being lionized by the Geographical and other learned Societies in London, and had given a detailed and interesting account of their journeyings.

THE STEAM ENGINE MANHATTAN.

From the Liverpool Post, June 23.

The American fire-engine, "Manhattan," a notice of the arrival of which by the *Great Eastern* appeared in our paper of Saturday, was publicly tested on Saturday afternoon, at the fire-station, Hatton-garden. A large number of persons were present; including Maj. Greig, Messrs. Clint, Barry, Crellin, Houghton, Melladew, and other members of the Town Council. Messrs. Duncan, (water engineer,) Hewitt, Barrett, &c. The experiments were regarded as highly satisfactory, a large body of water being discharged a height of 160 feet, with a pressure of 80 pounds of steam to the square inch. We understand that experiments are shortly to be made in London with this engine, and that it will then be exhibited at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

FRANCE.

DISPOSITION OF THE EMPEROR TOWARD OUR GOVERNMENT—THE INTERVIEW WITH MESSRS. LINDSAY AND ROEBUCK.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Saturday, June 20.

A rumor has got abroad, and has been repeated in some of the papers that the Emperor had changed his views with respect to American affairs. The rumor, I can assure you, has no foundation. Not only has the Emperor not changed his views, but he is more confirmed in them by the events which have lately taken place in America. The subject was mooted in the Council of Ministers held on Friday at the Tuilleries, and I have some reason to believe that it is intended to make fresh propositions to the English Government. The Emperor is most desirous to act with England in this as in all other questions of firstrate importance, and I believe he would recognize the Confederacy to-morrow, if England joined him."

Paris, Tuesday, June 23—7 A. M.

I am enabled to state still more positively the contradiction given in my letter of Saturday to the rumor which attributed a change in the Emperor Napoleon's views on American affairs. That rumor, whether originating in Paris or in London, was completely unfounded.

At the Cabinet Council held on the 18th, at which the Emperor presided, *it was resolved that a dispatch should be addressed the same day to the French Ambassador in London, instructing him to renew the proposals on the part of the Emperor to the English Government for a joint diplomatic action in America.*

The dispatch was written, and it is probable that by this or before this, Baron Gros will have carried out the instructions it contained.

Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck came over to Paris on Monday morning. They proceeded forthwith to Fontainbleau.

Mr. Lindsay asked for an audience for himself and Mr. Roebuck.

It was instantly granted, and both gentlemen were received by His Majesty most graciously. The conversation lasted some time, and the Emperor declared in the most formal manner, *that he entertained the same views as before with respect to the civil war in America; that he was desirous again to interpose his good offices, and equally desirous that England should join him;* that he believed the joint intervention of France and England would be attended with good results, and that *in again proposing to England to act with him, he was moved by no unfriendly feeling toward the North—quite the contrary.* His only motive was to put a stop to the horrible carnage in America, the more so as it was *productive of no results, and the more to be deplored as there was no chance of restoring the Union.*

A statement made many months ago, to the effect that the Emperor had proposed to England to join him in mediation between the belligerents was contradicted, and, if I am not mistaken, in Parliament. I may now mention that the Emperor, in his conversation with the two gentlemen yesterday, completely corroborated that statement. He declared that he did propose mediation at the time specified; and, perhaps, I am not going too far in saying that Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck have his authority for declaring in Parliament that what was then stated respecting the offer of mediation was perfectly correct, and that he felt much regret it was not acted upon. Such is, I have reason to believe, the substance of the conversation that took place yesterday at Fontainbleau.

In the event of the present overtures of the English Government being attended with no practical result, *I should not be surprised if the Imperial Government addressed itself to Spain.* Spain, as every body knows, is, or rather was, in the receipt of a large revenue from the island of Cuba—almost the last that remains of her magnificent possessions beyond the Atlantic—and, until this unhappy war broke out, the trade between Cuba and the United States was most flourishing. The "Stars and Stripes" outnumbered the flags of any two other nations of the globe in the Cuban waters, and exceeded that of Spain herself. North and South Carolina, New-Orleans and New-York, in particular, sent in abundance of their products, natural and artificial, to the Cubans. Their very ferry-boats, and their carts, were American, and the men that worked them generally American. All this is gone. A short time after hostilities broke out, hardly a dozen craft were seen where they were previously counted by hundreds. Spain has felt this state of things severely, and would gladly see it at an end. She has been repeatedly urged to do something—*that something being to declare her recognition of the Southern Confederacy.* This she has not ventured to do. She was alone, and she did not care to bring down upon her the vengeance of the North. But as her necessities are great, and the position of her rich colony most critical, I would not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to solicitations coming from France, *particularly when France purposes to act with her.* Mr. Rost, the Confederate delegate to Madrid, has been in Paris for the last eight or ten days.

Another Paris letter says:

"Mr. Slidell, the Envoy at Paris of the Confederate States, had a very long conference with the Emperor on Thursday, the 18th. His Majesty sent for him as soon as he was up, kept him to a *tête-à-tête* breakfast, and did not part company with him until the Council of Ministers were assembled. This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla."

WARLIKE RUMORS, ETC.

Warlike stores were being embarked at Cherbourg for the army in Mexico. The intention of sending reinforcements in troops is adjourned.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says rumors of war are more prevalent than ever. It is impossible not to be struck with the tone of the semi-official organs. They speak as if it were desired to prepare the public mind for a catastrophe.

Bullier's Correspondence says:

"Uneasiness, on the subject of Poland, continues. The fears entertained are, no doubt, vague; nobody sees very clearly what precise turn affairs will take; nobody knows exactly in what way war will break out, and it would be very difficult to say who will take the initiative of it; but in spite of all these uncertainties, the general feeling is that war is a fatal necessity, from which there is no escape."

The *Pays* again protests that the war in Mexico "has not been, is not and will not be" of any account whatever in the Emperor's plans with regard to Poland, which stand entirely on their own merits. But while the *Pays* declares so vehemently that "if" there shall be war with Russia, the event will in no way have been hastened by the fall of Puebla, it is careful not to deny that war may possibly be imminent.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"Great News.—The French are preparing for war. The officers of the garrison are wild with excitement. Orders were yesterday received at the arsenal of Vincennes to place on the full war footing, and prepare for immediate service, three batteries of 12-pounders, 12 guns and 100 artillery wagons—the 12-pounders being only employed as the reserve of field artillery of cavalry and infantry divisions, *i. e.*, rifled 4-pounders, three batteries of the reserve generally form the artillery support of a *corps-d'armée* of three divisions, say 40,000 men. This news is no secret in military circles, but it has not yet transpired among the public. The officers at Vincennes think that the war will break out before the month of July is over, and boast that the French army will be ready for any emergency before that time."

Later letters, and the correspondence of other journals, contain no reference to these preparations, and afford no countenance to them.

A statement in the semi-official *Pays*, that the Emperor is more than ever determined to make the Polish question one of European settlements considered as tantamount to asserting that France has no intentions of throwing herself into war on behalf of Poland. In any case the alarms which have lately been floating about are generally regarded, as for the present entirely groundless.

The Paris Bourse on the 23d closed at 68.60 for Rentes.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

M. Billault has been appointed Minister of State in place of M. Walewski, whose resignation has been accepted by the Emperor. The decree nominating M. Billault to this post places among his functions those exercised by the Ministers without portfolio. Part of the functions appertaining to the Ministry of State are transferred to the Ministry of the Emperor's Household and another part to the Ministry of Education.

Public worship is assigned to the Ministry of Justice.

The direction of the *Moniteur* will enter among the duties of the Minister of the Interior.

The following are the remaining appointments which have been made:

"M. Baroche, Minister of Justice; M. Boudet, the Interior; M. Durny, Minister of Education; M. Behic, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works; M. Rouher, Minister President of the Council of State; M. de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Affairs in Poland had undergone no change. Several engagements, with varying results, are recorded.

The Emperor Alexander's instructions to Gen. Mouravieff are published, and show that the responsibility of the late executions at Wilna and elsewhere does not fall entirely upon the General, who only obeyed the instructions from St. Petersburgh.

Letters from Warsaw state that twenty thousand persons had followed to the grave the body of the insurgent, Szamanski, who had died of his wounds.

The English and French notes upon the Polish question, arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 22d. The Austrian note on the same subject was not expected until the 26th. The Paris *Patrie* says: "If our information be correct, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh will accept the Austrian proposals, declining in some respects those of France and England, in order to destroy the combination of the three Powers."

The London *Morning Post* continues to assume a threatening tone toward Russia. In its issue of the 24th it says: "It is unfair to Russia to allow her to suppose that it will be impossible for her to force Europe into war for the sake of Poland. In England the final appeal must ever be to the public feeling of the great mass of the community, and there is a point beyond which the Government is powerless, and is compelled to carry out the will of the people it represents." The *Post* warns the Russian Government that by a policy of savage vengeance in Poland, it may excite public feeling in England to an uncontrollable pitch, and it deprecates the announcement occasionally made, that any such contingency as war is impossible.

A certain way of being dragged into war is to set out with the declaration that under no circumstances will it be undertaken.

GREECE.

A Corfu dispatch announces that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands had issued a proclamation announcing the annexation of the Islands to Greece.

(Earl Russell and the Duke of Newcastle, in the House of Lords, both questioned the truth of this statement.)

PERSIA.

The death of Dost Mahomed Khan before Herat is reported.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mails to May 21 are received, but the news is quite unimportant.

A motion was pending in the Cape Parliament asserting that the time has arrived when the introduction of a responsible Government is expedient and desirable.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegrams are received *via* Suez:

Bombay, Saturday, May 30.

Piece goods dull.

Calcutta, Saturday, May 30.

Shirtings improving. Exchange 2s. ⅝d. Rain wanted in Indigo districts.

Canton, Wednesday, May 13.

Shirtings dull. Tea quiet. Exchange 4s. 10½d.

Shanghai, Thursday, May 7.

Grey Shirtings lower. Silk quiet. Exchange 6s. 6½d. Taitsin had been besieged and captured. Its previous surrender was a snare and half the Imperial force sent to take possession were murdered.

The Japanese Government had been granted fifteen days to reply to the English ultimatum.

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Thursday, June 25.

The trial of the *Alexandra* case has been decided by a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney-General presented a bill of exceptions to the Judge's ruling, which was decidedly in favor of the defendants. The case, therefore, is not finally settled.

There is nothing additional as to Napoleon's new mediation propositions for the settlement of the American difficulties. It is stated that if England refuses to join him he will write to Spain to do so.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Times*, after reading the charge of the Lord-Chief-Baron to the jury, in the case of the *Alexandra*, is tempted at first to cavil at the time expended by eminent counsel on so simple a question. The difficulty arises partly out of the intent, and partly out of the language of the Foreign Enlistment Act. It was not intended to prevent any speculation in ships, or to fetter *bona fide* commerce in any way. In a word, it was not intended to give any advantage to a belligerent who might be in want of arms and munitions, and in no want of ships, but to check practices approximating to private war on the part of English subjects. As the Attorney-General has tendered a bill of exception to the chief ruling, we may hope that the important point will be set at rest forever. The *Times* does not complain of this activity displayed by the National Government in the matter, but it cannot think the testimony of Mr. Clarence Kindall Tonge as to the mode of obtaining information about her materially strengthened. The Attorney-General said that had the Foreign Enlistment Act mentioned rifles, gunpowder, and shot or shell, instead of ships of war, we may be sure the Confederates would have spared no pains to intercept the consignments of Birmingham hardware.

The *Times* says the British Cabinet will once more have to accept or refuse an offer of joint recognition, or hit on a third course, and if one can be suggested we certainly are called upon to do so. We know how much the United States are still part of ourselves; we have then a right to be heard in America, and humanity has a right to plead for the children massacred in vain hecatome, and for the kindly instincts so fearfully disregarded. England has not hesitated to send Russia to points of a hard salient character. It is sufficient to see how Europe can escape the analogy. If Europe may ask a separate constitution for the one, surely it may ask independence for the other. Why should not precisely the same course be adopted with the imperious Cabinet which is now engaged in the suicidal attempt to reduce to National unity the Confederate States of America? There is a singular amount of resemblance between the two cases.

The *Times* says the Russians in Paris seem to be persuaded that war is all but certain. Letters from St. Petersburgh state there is but little probability of the Russian Government making any satisfactory concession on the Polish question. This opinion is confirmed by the formidable warlike preparations which are being made throughout the Russian Empire.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Markets.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 24.

Cotton—The market is irregular, but although in some instances a shade easier, prices are, on the whole, without change. The sales of Monday and Tuesday were about 10,000 bales, including 4,500 for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

More favorable news from Bombay imparted a slightly better tone to the Manchester market, but business continued very limited, and lower prices had to be taken to effect sales.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Flour dull, and quotations barely supported. Wheat quiet, and offering at rather easier rates. Corn dull, and 6d. lower; Mixed, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; White, 30s.@30s. 6d. ꝑ 480 lbs.

Provisions—Beef and Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon very slow, and prices hardly maintained. Cheese scarce and in good request. Butter rather more doing. Lard and Tallow quiet at about former rates.

Produce—Ashes quiet and nominally unchanged. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 7s., and Philadelphia at 8s. Linseed Oil steady, 46s. 6d. Nothing of moment doing in Rosin and Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum—Refined sells at 1s. 11d. Nothing in Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm, and foreign Wheat partially 1s. dearer. Sugar quiet and in some cases 6d lower. Coffee firm at extreme rates. Tea quiet. Rice unaltered. Tallow steady; Y. C., 42s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 45s. Spirits of Turpentine, 99s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were dull, under the apprehension of difficulties arising out of the Polish question. Consols closed on the 23d at 91⅞@92.

The Discount market was rather easier. Choice bills 3¾ pl. Gold was flowing more rapidly into the Bank under arrivals from Australia.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Thursday, June 25.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales for the past two days, 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs flat. Provisions dull. Produce quiet and steady.

London, Thursday, June 25—A. M.

Consols—For Money, 91¾@91⅞.

American Securities dull.

Illinois Central Shares, 29¾@28 discount.

Erie Shares, 60@61.

Liverpool, Thursday, June 25.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Crush of Crinoline.

On Friday last, 1,500 girls and 300 young men, employed in West & Bradley's hoop-skirt factories, in this City, with a thousand or so of invited guests, went on a picnic excursion up the North River to Dudley's Grove—the occasion being a gala-day given by that enterprising firm annually to their employes. The day was beautiful, and the anticipations of pleasure, which naturally ran high, were more than realized. The means of conveyance of this mammoth excursion—probably the largest ever made up in this City by the employes of a single industrial establishment—were three of our largest river barges, lashed parallel to one another, and towed by two steamers.

The point of departure was the foot of Spring-street, North River. The approaches thereto, from a quarter of eight until nine o'clock, presented a continuous stream of well-dressed and jolly-faced young men and girls. An immense quadrille band, numbering over 30 performers, occupied a position in the centre barge, and before the party left the dock dancing had been inaugurated—in accordance with printed cards, *a la mode*, containing the order of the dances. In a half hour all the pretty girls were engaged for a half dozen dances ahead. Every square foot of the dancing floor was occupied, and though at times the crowd was uncomfortably compact, the most perfect good feeling prevailed.

Perhaps no better illustration of the refining influence of the institutions of the Free States over the industrial classes could be found than was exhibited on this excursion. Over 2,500 girls and young mechanics, dependent upon their daily labor for subsistence, were together, dressed with neatness, and, in many instances, with a high degree of taste and elegance—and in accordance with the most recent fiat of those who direct what we shall wear and how we shall wear it—and dressed certainly as the same classes dress nowhere else outside of the Free States of the Union. And again, nearly every person on the excursion was familiar with the nice distinctions of the most modern dances, while elsewhere the same classes generally aspire no higher than to a knowledge of a jig, breakdown, or the simplest waltzes and contra dances.

The party arrived at the grove about noon, and hearty repasts spread out upon the grass were next partaken of. Around the principal "table"—so called, because no table was visible—were gathered many invited guests, who participated in the feast with the principal employés of the establishment, both ladies and gentlemen. Toasts were given, followed by post-prandial speeches, in which the short and successful history of the Hoop Skirt Establishment of West & Bradley was alluded to. The statistics are interesting. The establishment has been in operation four years. It was begun with six hands and now employs nearly 1,800. The wire daily consumed in manufacturing skirts in the establishment is nearly a quarter of a million of yards, or nearly 125 miles. Five hundred braiding machines are used in covering the wire, and fifty looms are employed in making the tape used, &c., &c.

The party passed the afternoon until 7 o'clock, in dancing, and music, walks and sports, when they reembarked on the barges and reached the dock at 10 o'clock, very tired.

Local Military Matters.

The Tenth Regiment.—This regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. John Missing will leave for the seat of war to-morrow. The following order was issued yesterday:

Headquarters Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G.,
Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer,
New-York, July 6, 1863.

The members of the Tenth regiment, N. Y. N. G., as well as others who are desirous of joining this crack regiment, commanded by able officers are requested to assemble, without delay, at the above-mentioned place, to receive their uniforms, equipments, &c. The regiment will leave for Baltimore on Wednesday. By order of
Lieut.-Col. JOHN MISSING.
J. C. Rodriguez, Adjutant.

A special call has also been issued by Capt. Lawrence Leahy for the members of his Company to repair to headquarters forthwith.

Returning Regiments.—The Twenty-seventh Maine Volunteers, Col. Wentworth, 300 strong, which volunteered their services for the defence of Washington after their term of service had expired, arrived in this City on their return home late on Sunday evening. The sons of Maine resident in the City tendered them a suitable reception, but Col. Wentworth declined. The officers of the regiment, however, visited the New-England headquarters in Broadway yesterday afternoon, where several invalid Maine soldiers are stopping, and were hospitably entertained by the Superintendent. The regiment left for home *via* Stonington last evening. The Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. Church, also arrived in the City, *en route* for home, on Saturday evening, and left for Rhode Island on Sunday. They muster 700 men.

Arrival of the Body of Col. Ellis.—The body of Col. Ellis, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, who was killed in the battle near Gettysburgh on Thursday, arrived in the City on Sunday. The deceased was the son of Dr. Ellis, of this City, being the second son he has lost in this war, and was a gallant and highly-esteemed officer. His funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church to-morrow.

Funeral of Col. Abel Smith.

Col. Abel Smith, who was killed at the storming of Port Hudson, was a resident of Brooklyn. His father was Colonel of the Brooklyn Thirteenth, and was likewise killed while in the discharge of his duties with his regiment. The body of Col. Abel Smith is expected here daily, and will be buried with suitable honors by the City of Brooklyn. On Friday night the Common Council of that city held a special meeting for the consideration of the matter, and appropriated a sufficient sum to cover the expenditures necessary. Alderman Taylor delivered a eulogy upon the late Colonel, and the utmost sympathy was manifested by the authorities, as is also felt by the public at large.

Col. Smith was widely known, and was popular with all.

Doings at Jamaica.

Hon. R. C. McCormick, Secretary of Nevada Territory, a life-long resident of Queens County, addressed a large assemblage at Union Hall, Jamaica, on the Fourth. He dwelt upon the great importance of the war, and showed that with all the disasters attending our arms there was no good cause for discouragement, much less for despair. He urged a united, determined action on the part of men of all parties, and a cordial support of the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion at every cost. The oration was requested for publication. In the afternoon there was a public dinner at Durland's Hotel. Ex-Governor King presided, toasts were given, speeches made, and much good cheer enjoyed by all. The day was closed by the ringing of bells, a display of fireworks, &c.

Drowned while Bathing.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Darneville, a blacksmith, aged forty years, who resided in Forty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The deceased went to Pier No. 55 North River, for the purpose of bathing, and while in the water he was seized with cramps and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION......Monday, July 6, 1863,
Three O'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of the owners of lots in Seventy-ninth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, against having the street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committe on Belgian pavement

By the President—

Remonstrance of the property owners in Seventy-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, against the regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging the sidewalk of Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Petition of the Vestrymen, &c., of Calvary Church, for remission of assessment for paving Forty-second-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Webster—

Petitions (four in number) for redress against the abuses of the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Williamson, Griffith & Co., of numbers two hundred and seventy and two hundred and seventy-one West-street, and numbers thirty-five, thirty-seven, thirty-nine and forty-one Desbrosses-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street, be paved with cobble stone pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Terence McLaughlin to keep a coal box in front of his premises number forty-five East Twenty-fifth-street during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted

By Councilman Russell—

Whereas, A messenger is necessary in the Bureau of the Public Administrator, for the purpose of serving papers, making deposits, and transmitting documents to the several departments of the City Government.

Resolved, That the Public Administrator of the City of New-York be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a messenger in his office, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, to be paid by the Comptroller of this City monthly, said salary to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Coman, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars, being arrears of salary as Inspector of Incumbrances, from the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to July thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, he receiving salary at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem, in lieu of three dollars, the salary fixed by ordinance of the Common Council, July twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the same to be taken from appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the annual salary of the Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department be and it is hereby increased from three thousand dollars to five thousand dollars, and that the annual salary of the Water Purveyor in same Department be increased from the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars, the increased salary, in each case, to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to erect a fire-hydrant in Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, in the centre of the block.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to procure depot for wood and coal for steam fire engines doing duty in upper Districts.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to procure new carriage for Hose Company number Twenty-seven.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring to purchase steam fire engine recently built for Engine Company number Thirty.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution giving the Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company of New-York the right to lay mains for conducting gas, &c.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in two or more papers employed by the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, with certificate designating the New-York Dispatch and New-York Leader as two additional papers authorized to publish the advertisements mentioned in Section two of Chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, being their semi-annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the Auditor's report for the quarter ending June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and fifteen hundred copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payments, &c., to families of volunteer soldiers, for the fortnight ending June twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures to July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, asking the passage of "an ordinance to amend the seventh chapter of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York, of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine," so as to create an additional clerkship in his department.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the preamble and resolutions passed by the Committee on National Affairs relative to the death of Admiral Foote be engrossed and transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the National Academy of Design, for permission to erect a projecting doorway, pedestals and stoop in front of their new building, northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, with resolution that permission be given to the National Academy of Design to construct upon the building on the northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue a doorway projecting one foot, and two pedestals thirty feet high, projecting twelve feet—all on the Twenty-third-street front of said building.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Raphael Lenenthal to occupy a space not to exceed two feet from the front of the premises number one hundred and eighty-four West Eighty-sixth-street, to exhibit goods and wares, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be granted to J. L. Douglass to display a sign in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a lamp-post in front of numbers three, twelve and thirty-two Pine-street immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of photographic materials, and the storing of aquafortis, ether, gun-cotton, &c., to be discontinued and abated immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Bill of Sunday Times for advertising, amounting to seventy dollars and eighty cents, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York Sunday Times for the sum of seventy dollars and eighty cents, for publishing sundry reports of the Common Council previous to the fifteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, on the occasion of the reception of the Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered at the reception of the Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Resignation of Joel O. Stevens as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution appointing W. Sterling Yard in his stead.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-two, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-two, resignation accepted and resolution amended, by striking out the name of W. S. Yard, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Andrew J. Smith, and as amended, adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-nine, Board of Aldermen requested to return to the Board of Councilmen the above paper.

By Board of Aldermen, July two, request of Board of Councilmen complied with.)

Councilman Hayes moved to reconsider the action of June twenty-two, by which the resolution was amended and carried, and the amendment was then withdrawn by Councilman Hayes, and the resolution was then concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and thirty-eight, four hundred and forty-six, four hundred and forty-eight and four hundred and fifty Tenth-avenue be flagged the full width, where necessary to be done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the carriage-way in Perry-street, from Fourth-street to Waverley-place, be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Ninth-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where required, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, That permission be given to Dennis Ryer to place a watering trough on his premises, on the Northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, the said permission to be under the direction of the Croton Board, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be granted to George C. Farmer to receive and deliver coal over and upon the bulkhead in front of the premises, at the foot of West Twenty-third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Preamble, reciting the decease of Colonel M. K. Bryan, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, New-York Volunteers, killed at Port Hudson, and that his remains are expected in a day or two from New-Orleans, with resolution, first, That the Committee on National Affairs be authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for a reception to these honored remains, and that they lay in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, until their time of removal to Albany for interment; and second, That the Committee on National Affairs take this opportunity of commending the high soldierly qualities of deceased and tendering to his family their condolence for so deep a loss.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance to ascertain and report on the justice of settling the claims of James P. Abbott and others for services rendered as Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens, to the date of the confirmation of their respective successors in office by the Board of Aldermen, and that the said Committee recommend such action in relation to said claims as they shall deem just to the claimants and beneficial to the interests of the Corporation in relation thereto.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Taxes of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Schermerhorn, Trustee of the Fiftieth-street Northwestern Presbyterian Church, for the sum of fifty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, to enable him to pay taxes on said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, &c., from the pier foot of Gansevoort-street, on the nineteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the sum of ninety-seven dollars and thirty-five cents be donated to Henry Stallmeyer, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment upon his property southwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, and that the Clerk of Arrears be authorized to receive said sum in full payment of the lien created by said assessment, and vacate and discharge the same.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Hecker & Brother to deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises on Cherry and Water streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Webster moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices the communication from the City Inspector, with an ordinance to amend the Seventy-second Chapter of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was carried.

The motion to refer was withdrawn.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that the sweepers of the public markets are now receiving a monthly salary of twenty-five dollars, which is insufficient, &c., with resolution, First, That the compensation of the sweepers of the public markets be increased to the sum of thirty-five dollars each per month; Second, That inasmuch as the appropriation for the employment of the attachés of the markets is not sufficient to pay the amount of the proposed increase, that the Comptroller be authorized to pay the increased salary authorized by the foregoing resolution, from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be authorized to make a contract with Mr. George Tompson to furnish a sufficient number of his Patent Regulator Gas Burners for the use of the public buildings and street lamps, for the purpose of giving a more uniform light.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Sandford, Fitzgerald—2.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Alderman with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Martin Waters, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property for flagging Reade and Duane streets, and for paving Duane-street, from Chatham-street to City Hall-place, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Joyce—18.

Negative—Russell, Fitzgerald—2.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. W. Parrison for the annexed bill, (for expenses on occasion of funeral of Colonel Kimball,) amounting to one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was recommitted to Committee on National Affairs.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order four hundred and ninety, being a bill of John McConnell, amounting to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, for expense incurred by the Committee in going to Suffolk, Virginia, to obtain the remains of Colonel Kimball, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McConnell, Chairman of Committee, for annexed bill, amounting to three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, First, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the lessees of a portion of Mount Morris-square for the sum of five thousand dollars, whenever the said lessees shall have surrendered all claim to the premises leased by him, and known as a portion of said square, together with all improvements made thereon or erected thereon, and that he take his receipt therefor; the said appropriation to be taken from the appropriation for improving Mount Morris-square; and Second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to proceed with the work of improving and regulating Mount Morris-square, whenever the terms of the foregoing resolutions are complied with.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—5.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice—16.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—4.

Councilman Healy moved that such vote be reconsidered and carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, donating the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children the sum of one thousand dollars, which failed to receive votes sufficient to authorize the Comptroller to pay it, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—15.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Joyce—5.

Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman McConnell moved to take the same up for consideration.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions, passed relative to the Twelfth Regiment New-York State National Guards, Colonel Milton Cogswell, Forty-second New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Bull, Captain Julius Wehle and Captain John P. Dodge of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and Captain James Hoagland of the Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Major Wm. Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, and Captain Jose Polo de Bernabe, of the Spanish frigate Carmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Russell—1.

Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fees, for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and charge the amount to account of Donations.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, McGrath—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Terence P. Smith, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, for receiving the Duryea Zouaves, Scott Life Guard, First regiment New-York Volunteers, Seventeenth regiment, Thirty-eighth regiment, Thirty-first regiment, Thirty-second regiment, Thirty-seventh regiment, and Sixth regiment, Wilson's Zouaves, Fifteenth regiment, and Engineer corps, New-York Volunteers, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Murray called up General Order number three hundred and ninety-two, being a resolution that the salary of the second Clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be fixed at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to take effect from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "per annum" the following words, viz.: "And also the salary of the First Clerk in said Bureau at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable them to pay sundry assessments against their property southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of said incorporation for said amount, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Brady—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that a special committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-five, so much of said resolution as relates to the appointing of a Committee, adopted, and so much as relates to the appropriation, laid over.)

The President pro tem. stated the question to be on so much of the resolution as relates to the appropriation.

Which was lost, for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—5.

Councilman Keenan moved that such vote be reconsidered and carried.

The paper was laid over, and Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Gross, McConnell, McGrath, Joyce—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Webster, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause an extension to be built to the house of Engine Company number Twelve, and also to cause the cellar to be floored and ceiled, and other necessary alterations which may be required for the comfort of the Company.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilman Keenan, The President—2.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President pro tem. declared the motion lost.

Councilman Keenan appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question—"Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of complying with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptrollor be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Smith for the sum of seventy-six dollars, for damages sustained by reason of his having broken through the pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—The President, Councilman Joyce—2.

Councilman Healy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, ninth instant, at four o'clock.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 6, 1863.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¼	5	Hudson R. R.	145
20,000	do.	103	100	do.	145
15,000	do.	103⅛	100	do.	155
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	106½	400	do.	155½
17,000	do.	106⅛	100	do.	156
1,000	do.	106¾	100	do.	156¼
30,000	do.	107	100	do. s10	153⅝
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65	104⅛	200	do. s10	153
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	96	50	do. s30	145
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c.		100	do.	158
	N. Oct & Apr.	106¼	200	Harlem R. b10	95
31,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅝	600	do.	94
5,000	do.	98⅝	100	do. b10	93⅞
17,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	64	600	do. b10	94
3,000	do.	64¾	300	do.	93
18,000	do.	65	700	do. b10	93
20,000	do.	66	100	do.	92¾
25,000	Mo. State 6s	72	100	Harlem R. Pref.	94
20,000	do.	73	2000	Reading Railroad	104
27,000	do.	72⅞	2000	do.	103
1,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	109	800	do.	103⅛
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	31	800	do.	103⅝
10,000	do.	30	300	do. s10	103⅝
9,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92⅞	200	do. b15	103
10,000	Amer. Gold	138	600	do.	102
90,000	do.	138⅛	700	do.	103⅛
25,000	do.	138⅝	900	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
10,000	do.	138⅜	100	do.	79¼
875	do.	138½	1000	do.	78⅞
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	180	500	do.	78
50	do. s30	180	50	do. s30	78
500	Canton Co.	28	400	do. s30	78⅛
250	do.	28⅛	100	do. b30	79⅛
100	do.	28⅞	100	do. s30	78⅞
100	do.	29	50	do. b10	78⅞
100	do. s60	28⅞	15000	Ill. Cen. C. B. Sc.	88
200	do. b60	29	300	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅛
100	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	22	100	do. s60	108
200	do.	23	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114⅛
100	do.	23⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. S. b10	104
100	do. s60	23⅛	150	do.	103⅝
200	Quicksilv. M. Co.	46	150	do.	103⅝
200	Am. Coal Co. c	57	100	do. b10	103⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅛	300	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	86
300	do.	120	500	do.	86⅝
700	do.	119⅝	200	do.	87
50	do. b30	120⅛	200	do. s10	86⅛
100	do. b30	120	100	do. s30	86⅛
100	Erie Railway	95⅞	100	do.	86⅝
100	do. s30	95⅝	40	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	160
100	do. s10	95⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	92
400	do.	95¾	25	do.	92⅛
300	do.	95¾	300	Clev. & T. R.	111⅜
350	do. b30	95⅜	10	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	114⅛
200	do.	95⅞	700	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	67
200	do.	95	100	do. b15	67⅛
100	do. b10	95⅛	100	do.	67⅛
100	do. s30	95⅛	100	do. b30	67⅛
150	do. s10	95	50	do.	68
100	Erie R. Pref.	102⅛	200	Alton & T. H.	44
50	do.	102	200	do.	43⅛
100	do.	101⅞	400	do.	42⅞
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	95	100	do. b10	43
200	do.	95⅛	100	Alton & T. H. Pr.	72⅛
400	do. b30	95⅜	100	do. b10	73
100	do.	95⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	30

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	104⅛	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	119⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106⅛	41	do.	119⅛
4,000	do.	106⅛	500	Harlem R.	92
7,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		300	do.	92⅛
	Notes Oct. & Ap'l.	106⅜	1200	do.	92⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s	71⅛	100	Chi. & R. Is.	95⅝
18,000	do.	71⅛	200	do. b30	96
20,000	Am. Gold	139⅛	1200	Reading R.	102⅛
5,000	do.	139⅛	700	do.	102⅞
50	Cum. Coal.	22⅝	100	do. s30	102⅞
450	do.	22	500	do.	102⅞
100	Quicks'r Min. Co.	40	500	M. S. & N. I. b10	79
750	Erie R. Pref.	103	1000	do.	79
600	Erie Railway	95	600	do.	79⅛
700	do.	94⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts	85⅛
100	do. b3	95	500	do	85⅝
13	Hud. River R. s3	160	1200	do.	85⅝
100	do.	165⅛	1000	do.	86
650	do.	170	500	do. s10	86
100	do. s10	160	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	92⅞
100	do. s12	160	200	do.	111

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Cumb. Coal	22⅝	500	Harlem R.	93⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	79⅛
50	do. c.	119	1300	do.	79⅛
700	Erie R.	94⅞	100	do. s10	79⅛
600	do	95	800	do. b3	79⅝
400	do. b3	95	100	do. s3	79⅝
200	do. b10	95	500	do.	79⅝
200	do. c	94⅞	50	Ill. Cen. R. c.	104⅛
100	do. s3	94⅞	100	Cleve. & P. R.	86
200	do. s10	94⅞	500	do.	86⅛
100	Erie Railway	102	100	C. & N. W. R. s10	30
50	Hudson R.	162	100	T. H. & Alt. P.	73
200	do.	162⅛	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	93
1000	Reading R.	102⅛	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
400	do.	102⅛			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.		100	Reading R.	103
	Notes	106⅛	100	do.	103⅛
5,000	do.	106⅜	200	do. s3	103⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	22	600	M. S. & N. I. b3	80⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	181	200	do. s3	80⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	119⅝	1700	do.	80⅛
200	do. b10	119⅝	300	do. b10	80⅞
500	Erie R.	95	100	do. s10	80⅛
400	do. s3	95	100	do.	80⅛
200	do. s10	94⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86
100	do. b3	95⅛	200	do. b3	86
200	do. b10	95⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	93
300	do.	95⅛	200	do. b3	93
100	Erie R. Prf.	102	100	T. H. & A. R. Prf.	73⅛
	do. s3	102	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	95⅝
100	Hudson R. R.	170⅛	50	do.	95⅝
400	Har. R.	92⅝			

Monday, July 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 4, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 27:

Decrease in Loans	$1,345,037
Increase in Specie	36,624
Decrease in Circulation	5,203
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	97,517

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 5, 1862.	July 4, 1863.	June 27, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	148,647,718	174,337,384	175,682,421
Specie	31,790,519	38,302,826	38,271,202
Circulation	9,270,815	5,998,974	6,004,177
Gross Deposits	157,446,317	212,199,979	202,673,950
Exchanged	29,949,784	53,557,154	44,136,642
Undrawn	127,496,533	158,642,825	158,539,308
In Sub-Treasury	9,571,340	24,731,505	24,549,816

The Bank return, this afternoon, shows no important changes. The Specie and Deposit lines hold steady. There is a partial falling off in Loans and Discounts, induced by the caution early last week on the invasion news from Pennsylvania. The sales of Gold Coin, to-day, are at 138¼@139½ ℘ cent., and Bills on London 152@152½ ℘ cent., closing 138½ and 152 ℘ cent. The receipts at the Treasury Office for the New Loan, to-day, are $979,550, of which $578,200 was on subscriptions direct, and $401,350 through Loan Agents.

The great victory at Gettysburgh put down the price of Gold and rate of Exchange on London to-day 5 ℘ cent., and advanced the demand and prices for Government Stock and Treasury paper ½@1½ ℘ cent. The good news also improved the confidence of Money lenders, both at Bank and on the Street, and the supply is easy to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ℘ cent., many of the old firms having their wants answered at 6 ℘ cent. There is a cheerful feeling generally on the Street, and a hearty interchange of congratulations at the Stock Board, in the news-rooms and on the sidewalk.

The dealings at the early session of the Stock Exchange, besides being very strong on the Government Securities, advanced on the State 6 ℘ cents of the Border States of Missouri and Tennessee, and the Railways were also generally firm, though a disposition was shown in some quarters to go short of Erie, Central, &c., on the theory that Railway Stocks must follow the fall of Gold. This sort of resistance to the market, however, was not apparent through the Western Share list, nor on Hudson River or Reading. The two last advanced rapidly on Friday's prices, Hudson running up to *one hundred and seventy per cent.*, or 15 ℘ cent. above the large figure at which the Cash Stock stood on Friday. The rise on Reading is 5 ℘ cent., and on Pittsburgh 1½ ℘ cent. The difference against New-York Central is 1½@1¾ ℘ cent., and against Eries, ½@¾ ℘ cent. There was a rise of 2 ℘ cent. on Canton and Cumberland, while Harlems fell off 3@3½ ℘ cent. At the close of the Board dealings in the Afternoon, the market was generally firm. The price of Michigan Southern rose above 80 ℘ cent. again, after selling at 78½@79½ early in the day. The following prices were made at 3½ o'clock, in comparison with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Mon.		Frid.	Mon.
Gold Coin	143⅜	138⅝	Harlem Pref.	95	94
U.S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	106⅜	Mich. Central	110	109
N. Y. Central	121⅛	119⅝	Mich. Southern	80	*80⅜
Erie	95⅝	95	Mich. Guarant'd	116⅛	114⅛
Erie Preferred	103⅝	102	Illinois Central	103	104⅛
Hudson	155⅛	*170⅛	Pittsburgh	85	86
Toledo	109⅛	111	Fort Wayne	66	67⅛
Pacific Mail	181⅛	181	Rock Island	95⅛	95⅝
Harlem	96	93⅛	Northwest	30⅛	30⅛
Canton	26⅛	28⅜	Galena	93	92⅞
Prairie du Chien	54	54	Reading	97⅛	103

*Later, 114 bid.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	American Exchange	105
Merchants	108	Bank of North Amer.	106
City	130	Metropolitan	110
Tradesmen's	105⅛	Shoe and Leather	107
National	104	Corn Exchange	102
Commerce	101⅛	St. Nicholas	95
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	94	Marine	145
Ocean	98	Atlantic	76

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82⅛
N. Y. Cen. real estate	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st & 2d 6's	85
N. Y. Cen. sub	101	Chi. & N. W. 2d mo.	58
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	121	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92⅛
Erie thirds, '83	111⅛	Gal. & Chic. firsts	100
Erie fourths, '80	108	Gal. & Chi. Extended	113
Erie fifths, '88	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	112
Hud. R. firsts '69	110	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	107
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
N. Ind. & Gosh. Line '68	104	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	95
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	109	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Al. & T. H. firsts	101		

Mr. Richard B. Hartshorne, of the firm of J. M. Hartshorne & Brother, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. E. S. Munroe, of the Stock Exchange, has become a member of the old and wealthy Stock firm of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-street. Mr. L. Van Buskirk, heretofore acting for Messrs. Lockwood & Co. at the Stock Exchange Board, has also been admitted a partner in the house.

The comparative earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of June are:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$26,972 85	$21,513 81
Freight	125,611 82	92,063 85
Total	$152,584 67	$113,577 66

The six months' traffic on the above line is:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$700,315
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	489,388
Increase	$210,927

The six months' traffic on the Chicago and Alton Road is:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$789,791
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	583,305
Increase	$206,486

The traffic of the Long Island Road, under the new management, is showing a very large increase:

In June, 1863	$32,231
Against June, 1862	20,782
Increase	$11,449
From April 14 to date	$83,647
Against same period, 1862	46,699
Increase	$36,948

The Michigan Southern Road earned:

June, 1863	$237,962
June, 1862	181,963
Increase	$55,999

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $6,234,910 02, including for Customs, $114,020; Payments, $8,478,913 85; Balance, $24,487,501 20.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 6, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 28,796 bbls. Flour, 490 bbls. Corn Meal, 288,201 bushels Wheat, 362,196 bushels Corn, 26,323 bushels Oats, 3,945 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,875 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull, lower, and quite irregular. No important sales transpired to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand to-day; prices have declined materially, closing very irregularly. Sales since our last, 8,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $4 45@$5 00; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 55@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 @$6 10, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 45	@$5 00
Extra State	5 50	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 50	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 85	@ 7 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $6 15@$6 95 for poor to good superfine; $7@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 45@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is much cheaper; sales, 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 55@$7 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 25 for Mass's Calorie, $4 40 for Atlantic Mills and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 370 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and decidedly cheaper. The demand has been quite limited. Sales have been made of 88,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55; Amber Western, $1 47@$1 49; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 47; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 40@$1 42; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 39; Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 33, and Amber State at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn is lower and quite unsettled; sales have been reported to-day of 131,000 bushels, at 70c.@71½c., for shipping mixed Western; 56c.@70c. for unsound; 77c. for White, and 72c.@74c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal at 95c.@$1 03, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in slack demand, including Canada at 71c.@72c.; Western at 71c.@73c.; State at 75c.@77c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale has been less sought after to-day, at 85c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been less freely dealt in, and have been quoted heavy at 15c.@22c. ℘ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and depressed. Sales, since our last, 900 bbls., in lots, at $11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 37½ for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are dull, to-day, at 7c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive, at 6c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 970 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c., ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at uniform prices; sales 200 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ℘ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@13c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, 216 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 80 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel.; and 100 tons Heavy Goods, at 20s. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders—20,000 bushels Grain, at 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Rotterdam—2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ℘ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Mersey	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 11	New York	Southampton.
North American	July 11	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'ton	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 24	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernian	June 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	July 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Canada*, *via* Boston, close to-day at 5½ P. M.

The mails for Europe *via* Quebec, by the *North American*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close to-day at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Thursday at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 326 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Society of the Cincinnati,
July 4, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT the City Hall, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President	HAMILTON FISH,
Vice President	WM. S. POPHAM,
Secretary	MARINUS WILLET,
Treasurer	WM. H. WARD,
Assistant-Treasurer	JNO. TORREY, M. D.
Chaplain	REV. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D.D.
Physician	ALEXANDER CLINTON, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEE:

ABRAHAM A. LEGGETT,
PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,
WILLIAM STUART,
C. ELLIS, M. D.,
EARL DOUGLAS,
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
WM. IRVING GRAHAM,
FREDRICK FRY.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JOHN TORREY, M. D.,
HENRY H. WARD,
WILLIAM S. POPHAM.

Office of City Inspector, July 4, 1863.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Since taking the office of City Inspector, it has been my sole endeavor to fulfill the only promise I made on accepting the appointment to this place, viz.: That I would exert all the power vested in me to clean, and keep clean, the streets of the entire City. How far I have succeeded, I submit to the discernment of a deeply interested public, in this case especially competent to judge.

Although the streets are not at present in the high condition of cleanliness to which I propose to bring them, it is proper to say that for the short time of less than ten working days, all that human power could accomplish, with the force at my command, has been done by the officers and workmen of this Department.

Numbers of private complaints of various nuisances have been daily presented; not one has been neglected, but immediate attention has been given to all, and in every possible case the nuisance has been abated.

I repeat my promise and pledge, the streets must and shall be cleaned; our thoroughfares shall vie in cleanliness with the most famous and well regulated cities in the world, and so far as human ability and amount of means at command can accomplish it, the City of New-York shall, in respect of sanitary condition, be the pattern of the world.

I therefore now call upon all inhabitants of the City to aid me in carrying forward this much needed reform. Largely does this all-important matter depend upon the active and faithful co-operation of all interested; particularly is such assistance needed during the Summer months.

The ordinances respecting the disposition of garbage, ashes, rubbish, &c., must be faithfully obeyed; nuisances must not be created, and no officer or workman of this Department must be hindered or resisted in the exercise of his duties. At the same time, all delinquencies on the part of any of the employés of this Department shall be immediately corrected, if proper complaint be made over the signature of any citizen; for every man shall be held strictly accountable for the faithful discharge of his duty.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

ICE FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS clear Ice on Kennebec River, 24 inches thick; can be delivered on board vessels drawing about 14 feet of water, without delay. Inquire of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.

WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER COMBINED.—The cheapest and best ever invented. Call and see it at No. 104 William-st. State and county rights for sale. Terms liberal. Sells complete at $6. Also other fine business chances.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 3—second floor.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 589 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—NINE POINTS OF THE LAW—WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

An Accident to One of Our Presses.

The unusual delay in the delivery of the TIMES to dealers and subscribers yesterday morning was due to an unfortunate accident, which disabled one of our lightning Presses early in the evening, compelling us to rely upon only one to work off our large edition. The injury has now been repaired, and no such delay, it is hoped, will again occur.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MEADE on Saturday issued a general order thanking the Army of the Potomac in behalf of the country for the glorious result of previous operations, and announcing that its task was not yet accomplished. That task—the destruction, so far as possible, of the rebel army of Northern Virginia—it is now moving to accomplish. It was ascertained on Sunday morning that LEE had commenced his retreat during Saturday night, and it was soon found that he was endeavoring to reach the Potomac, their rear-guard having passed through Emmettsburgh on Sunday morning at daylight. Gen. MEADE's headquarters were at Creagerstown, Md., about fifteen miles north of Frederick on Sunday, and yesterday they were probably at Frederick. The whole Army of the Potomac was in motion again yesterday, and entertained the highest hopes of capturing the greater part of the rebel force. In addition to the rebel pontoon bridge at Williamsport, their bridge at Dam No. 4 had been destroyed, and other preparations had been made to prevent a crossing. Our cavalry was also active at all points. Gen. KILPATRICK, on Saturday last, it is reported, intercepted a retreating train of rebel wagons near Monterey, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburgh road, capturing 900 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers, 150 wagons and two guns—the rebels being completely surprised and unable to make any serious resistance.

The Washington *Intelligencer* yesterday issued an extra, announcing that the victory at Gettysburgh was decisive, and adding that LEE was fortifying at Newman's Cut, on the South Mountain, to cover his retreat. Newman's Cut is almost directly west of Gettysburgh, distant some fifteen miles.

Our telegrams from Harrisburgh announce that Gen. COUCH has pushed forward all his effective force to coöperate with and join the Army of the Potomac, and that he is also hurrying other regiments forward as fast as they can be organized. His advance is already reported to have come in contact with the retreating enemy. The mountains south of Harrisburgh are reported to be full of disorganized troops from LEE's army, and captures are being made every hour. The troops under Gen. PEARCE, formerly MILROY's command, arrived at Chambersburgh on Sunday and pushed on to Greencastle, where they captured 500 prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder, and three pieces of artillery.

We learn from the Yorktown Peninsula that on the 3d inst. there was a skirmish four miles from Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, between Gen. DIX's advance and the rebels, in which one of our men was killed. On the 4th, in the afternoon, the rebels opened upon our advance brigade with five pieces of artillery, and after a brief skirmish, our forces fell back on the main body. The rebel force was variously estimated at from five to twenty thousand. A battle was considered probable.

There are numerous indications that the State of North Carolina desires to return to the Union. The Portsmouth *Virginian*, of the 2d inst., announces that such return is an event that may be daily expected. A disaffection toward the Government of JEFF. DAVIS, radical and widespread, exists in the State, and overtures have been made to Gen. FOSTER which will shortly lead to important results. A dispatch from Raleigh, dated the 1st inst., announces that both Houses of the Legislature went into secret session on that day, to receive a verbal communication from the Governor.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th instant, announces another raid by our forces into East Tennessee. A strong force is said to have been at Seyquatchie Valley on the 2d, and communication with Knoxville and London Bridge is cut off.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., have received, by the arrival of the *Cahawba* at Fortress Monroe, on her way to this port. The bombardment of Port Hudson was still going on when she left. Steamers were running up the river regularly with Gen. BANKS' supplies, his communications not having been disturbed.

It appears from advices received from Port Royal, that there are to be no active operations in the Department of the South this Summer, there not being troops enough to warrant Gen. GILMORE in assuming the offensive. Meantime such troops as are not actually needed for defence, will be transferred to some other Department—probably Gen. BANKS'. The ram *Atlanta* has been thoroughly overhauled, and a large amount of filth removed from her. A Naval Board has been holding a survey on her, and it is considered doubtful whether she will be pronounced seaworthy. Col. MONTGOMERY's expedition had returned from St. Simon's Island, no further incursions on the mainland having been made.

A dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival there of VALLANDIGHAM, on board the steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, from Bermuda.

We learn from Barbados that a bark loaded with coal for the *Florida*, after a vain search for the pirate as far down as the Equator, was burnt in sight of land by her crew on the 22d ult., to prevent her falling into the hands of a United States cruiser.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *City of Washington* we have European advices to the 25th ult., three days later. The case of the seizure of the suspected gunboat *Alexandra*, at Liverpool, was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench in London, on the 22d. On the 25th it was decided, by a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney-General, however, presented a bill of exceptions to the Judge's ruling, and the cases is not finally settled. The French mediation rumors continued current. The Emperor had declared to Messrs. LINDSAY and ROEBUCK, who had an audience at Fontainbleau recently, that he entertained the same views as before with respect to the civil war in America; that he was desirous again to interpose his good offices, and equally desirous that England should join him, and that he believed such joint intervention would be attended with good results. He further declared that he was moved by no unfriendly feeling toward the North, but solely by a desire to put a stop to the horrible carnage in America. It is stated that if England still refuses to join him, the Emperor will apply to Spain to do so. The intention of sending French reinforcements to Mexico had been adjourned, but warlike stores were being embarked at Cherbourg. It is insisted by the Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* that France is preparing for war on the Polish question. Affairs in Poland had undergone no change. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. Consols for Money, 91⅛@91¼.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 25th and Londonderry on the 26th ult., passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, last evening. Her advices, though one day later, present no new points of interest.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to give the right of the streets for laying mains to the "Anthracite Gas-Lighting and Heating Co.," for the reasons that he knows nothing of the character or responsibility of the company, and that anthracite coal is unsuited for illuminating purposes. The Comptroller's current finance reports showed a balance of $1,608,719 38 in the City Treasury on the 30th ult., and that for the half year $3,014,319 47 had been expended on City account, out of $8,426,753 95, which comprises the amount of the appropriations for the year and balances remaining from previous years. The unexpended balances foot up $5,414,782 39. The Relief Fund contained a balance of $123,606 35 on the 27th ult. Only $200,000 worth of the bonds authorized by the sixth half million ordinance for this fund have been issued. For the fortnight ending June 27, $52,591 were disbursed from it, to 12,525 families. A letter and certificate from the Mayor and Comptroller, in relation to the selection of the *Leader* and *Dispatch* as official papers, was received and ordered on file. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Committee on National Affairs yesterday appointed a joint Sub-Committee of Six, consisting of Aldermen LONG, MITCHELL and OTTIWELL, and Councilmen BRANDON, WEBSTER and HAVILAND, to proceed to Gettysburgh and bring home the body of Brig.-Gen. ZOOK and the remains of the other New-York officers who fell in the recent battles, and also to afford such aid to the wounded of the New-York regiments as may be necessary for their comfort. The Committee started on their mission early last evening.

The Supervisors, yesterday, received and referred the assessment rolls for 1863. The total valuation is $594,154,543, an increase of $21,499,348 over the valuation of 1862. The valuation of real estate is $402,187,382; for 1862 it was $400,238,964. The personal estate is valued at $191,967,161, of which $10,780,687 belongs to non-residents. The total personal estate for 1862 was $172,416,031. The personal estate increase, therefore, is $19,551,130. The net increase on real estate is $1,948,418. The first seven Wards are decreased, respectively, $494,500, $105,972, $301,500, $4,850 $297,250, $16,900, $70,900. The Twenty-first Ward is decreased $66,350. The Wards, from the Eighth to the Twentieth, inclusive, are increased, respectively, $12,800, $79,400, $70,500, $98,780, $1,035,340, $18,300, $54,700, $38,100, $22,600, $416,600, $87,400, $1,113,505, $19,750. The Twenty-second Ward is increased $239,365. The Tax Commissioners state that "a number of *certiorari* cases are now pending before the courts, in which it is complained that the Commissioners, in assessing United States securities, have done so in error," and add, "it is for your Board to take such action in the premises as you may deem proper. A message from the Mayor and Comptroller, giving notice of the selection of the *Leader* and *Sunday Dispatch* as "two additional" advertising mediums for the City and County was received and referred, and also a claim of the late City Inspector for recording births from June 1859 to May 1863, amounting to $761 48. The Police Commissioners were authorized to use $4,000, if the amount can be saved out of their regular appropriations for the year, to clear off their indebtedness for furnishing the new Police Headquarters. The Board adjourned to one o'clock P. M. on the 14th inst.

The Thirty-sixth regiment of New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. WALSH commanding, who returned home on the first instant, are to be given a reception by the Common Council to-day. The regiment will form line in the Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At half-past three they will be reviewed in front of the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council, and afterward they will march to the City Assembly Rooms, and there be entertained at a banquet by the City authorities.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of June 24, announces that Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Second battalion Duryee's Zouaves, who was wounded at Port Hudson, died at 5 o'clock on the previous evening, at the Hotel Dieu. His death is said to have resulted from pneumonia, not from his wound.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday before City Judge MCCUNN. A Grand Jury could not be impanneled owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number to constitute a quorum, and no case being ready for trial the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The price of Gold and Exchange fell off 5 ℘ cent. yesterday on the victory at Gettysburgh. Government Securities were firm, and Stocks generally closed steady after a somewhat irregular temper of speculation through the day. The feeling in the Money Market decidedly improved. The rates are 6@7 ℘ cent. The sales of the New Loan of 1862, at the Loan Agencies and Treasury office, amount to $979,550.

Influenced by the heavy fall in Gold and Sterling Exchange, yesterday, prices of Breadstuffs declined materially, and the market closed irregularly. The demand was limited. Provisions, Cotton, Petroleum and Groceries were also depressed, generally lower and quite unsettled. Other branches of business were inactive.

The cattle markets are overstocked, and prices are much lower in consequence. Over 4,500 bullocks were on sale, Monday, at Forty-fourth-street alone, and the weekly total will sum up more than 5,000 head. They have declined ½c to 1c. ℘ ℔. since last Tuesday, and, as more cattle are on the way, prices may go still lower. Very good cattle were sold yesterday at 10½c. ℘ ℔., though a few brought 11c.@11½c., and some coarse oxen and thin steers went at 7c. Those brokers who bought to speculate, wore long faces yesterday.

THE REBEL WOUNDED.—The rebels have left great numbers of their wounded in our hands and to our care. The Government and the surgeons will give them precisely the same attention that are bestowed upon our own wounded. They will have hospital shelter and attendance, plain good food and the most skillful surgical aid. But we also urge that our people bestow upon these fallen rebels, our brethren of the South, a due share of the beneficent kindness and care which will be bestowed upon our own wounded in such unstinted profusion. They too suffer the agony of bullet, bomb and bayonet wounds; they too suffer from fever and other morbid complications. They too need lint and linen, wines and jellies, and lemons and such other kindly comforts as only the hand of woman can furnish and bestow. Lately our mortal foes and deserving only of the fate they received, they are now at our mercy, and merit only such kindnesses as are dictated by humanity and Christianity to the fallen.

We have never, after any battle, had anything like the number of rebel wounded in our hands that we now have. Let us treat them all not now as foemen but as friends and brethren, which but lately they were, and with the assured hope that we will be able yet again to regard them only as such.

The Imperative Work of the Hour, and How to Accomplish It.

What is the great, fundamental, imperative duty of the Government at this hour? It is undoubtedly to see that the defeat of the rebel army of LEE be made complete and irretrievable. All other duties are secondary; all other necessities less necessary. To this work every energy should be bent, and all available columns, regiments and soldiers should be assigned. It would be an excellent thing to capture Richmond, and we should like to see it done; there are a hundred other duties to which troops could be put,—none of which could be called altogether needless or contemptible. But the comprehensive duty—the one thing the achievement of which, involves in itself success in a thousand other things, is the destruction of the main rebel army. It is that which for two years has barred our progress to Richmond; it is that which has prevented our establishing the National authority in Virginia and the Carolinas; it is that which has twice driven our banners back from Manassas—from the Peninsula—twice from the Rappahannock, and twice from the Upper Potomac. It is that army which stands, and has for two long years stood, as the great bulwark of the rebel Confederacy. It is that which at last had the audacity to assume the offensive on our soil, penetrate the great and populous State of Pennsylvania, threaten the capital of the nation and imperil the very existence of our Government. It is that army which on Thursday and Friday last dashed itself again and again upon the Army of the Potomac; but which, thanks to Heaven! was driven from the field with appalling loss, defeated and discomfited. It was discomfited, but not, as it must be, utterly destroyed. Until it is destroyed, our prime work will be to effect that object. If it were destroyed, the rebel monster would be pierced in the head, pierced in the heart—and death in all its members, from Richmond to Charleston, Chattanooga and Vicksburgh, would speedily ensue.

We say, therefore, this is the great work of the day, to which not only the brave forces of Gen. MEADE should be devoted, but the forces of Gen. COUCH, Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and Gen. DIX.

The fact that with the Army of the Potomac alone we have defeated LEE's army, in a fair field, after the most desperate struggle of the whole war, is, we should think, proof enough that if to this army were now, at this moment, added the other troops we have indicated, to follow up our victory, we could rout, capture, and utterly destroy the existence of the rebel army. There can be no doubt of it whatever. But it should be done at once. It should follow immediately on the heels of their late disaster.

We are glad to learn from Gov. CURTIN that the militia under Gen. COUCH is advancing in force to join the Army of the Potomac, and that Gen. MEADE has ordered all regiments to be pushed forward as rapidly as organized. We are glad also to learn of the services rendered in the same direction by Gen. FRENCH at Hagerstown. But we think the troops of Gen. DIX also should lend their aid. It would not be a difficult thing to do, and it may be done very rapidly. LEE's army should not be allowed to cross the Potomac. It should certainly never be allowed to march back toward Richmond. Gen. DIX has a very large army, and the services he could now render in a direct coöperation with Gen. MEADE would be invaluable, and might be decisive.

We call upon the Government to consummate the work now so well begun. *What has already been effected, has been through concentration of our troops. It must be by greater concentration that the final and crowning victory over the rebel hosts is achieved.*

THE FOURTH OF JULY 1863 AND 1862.—The difference between the Fourth of July which has just passed and the one which preceded it was very noticeable. Both days brought to our ears the echo of battle. A year ago the morning told us of the seven days' fighting before Richmond and MCCLELLAN's change of base. It was heralded to us as a great, an unparalleled passage of arms; but though our people accepted the accounts of the bravery of our troops and gloried in them, as worthy of the day we were celebrating, yet the enthusiasm was dampened, and we went through the day rather as matter of ceremony.

The battles which last Saturday brought us news of occurred nearer home. They carried with them an interest and importance far deeper to us than those of the year before. They equally involved the fall of Richmond, for with the rout of LEE, the rebel capital totters to its foundations, but they involved, on the other side, the fate possibly of three of our large Northern cities. True, LEE might be so crippled as to make it necessary for him, though victorious, to recross the Potomac. But, alas, he might not be, and where he would strike in that event was doubtful. He could hardly fail of inflicting serious damage upon us wherever his blow should fall, and thus our people watched for news from Pennsylvania as they never had watched for news from Virginia. The morning gave us hope,—the dispatches during the day, and the President's address to the country, gave strength to it. So that there was a heartier zest to the enjoyments of the afternoon and the evening; and yet every one rejoiced with trembling, for we had so often had our joy changed into mortification, that experience taught people not to give way to unrestrained rejoicing even for the success which was indisputably ours.

Never certainly was a national holiday celebrated under such circumstances—celebrating the birthday of the nation, made glorious by the immortal declaration of the inalienable right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, engaged now for more than two years in a struggle which involved the very existence among us of those principles which our fathers laid down as axioms,—seeing the cause of Slavery resisting, with unexpected strength and virulence the efforts of those who carried the flag of freedom and the Union,—and now seeing that struggle culminating in a battle, unexampled for duration, for persistent valor, for direful slaughter, and that, too, not upon the soil of the rebellion, but upon loyal ground,—and knowing also that any moment might bring us news from Port Hudson, from Vicksburgh, from Southern Tennessee, or from Richmond, which might be vital to the present success of the principles of freedom—with so many chords, touching the national heart, any one of which might, in a moment, make it leap with joy or throb with anguish—all these things brought a great strain upon the popular mind. And then the thrill of the President's dispatch, carefully guarded against too great encouragement, and reminding all that the result was in God's hands alone; and yet cheering every loyal heart with knowledge that we might still hope for a great success—all these circumstances have made the Fourth of July, 1863, a day whose memory will not soon pass from the hearts of the people. May its strong imprint make more dear to them the hopes for humanity, whose declaration has made the day immortal.

The Unheralded Heroes of Battle.

The Army of the Potomac has not only won a great battle, and delivered the nation from the gravest peril of the war, but it has triumphantly vindicated its claim to be classed with the veteran and heroic armies that history delights to honor. In all the details that reach us of the Titanic conflict that raged during three days about Gettysburgh, no fact shines out more conspicuously and cheeringly than the fortitude and unflinching valor of our men. They were equal to every crisis in the varying fortunes of the fight. Was it needed to stand firm and unswerving in line of battle, while the air was darkened by the missiles of a hundred guns parked by the rebels to clear the way for an infantry assault?—there was not a corps in the Union Army that was not equal to the duty; and at least half of the corps composing the army at some time during the battle, were called on to endure this fearful, fiery trial. Was it needed after standing for hours before this withering blast of concentrated artillery fire, to receive the shock of the rebel army, massed and thrown forward in columns, in those impetuous charges that have so often before proved successful—the veteran soldiers of MEADE's army were ready for the fierce onsets, and met them, steel to steel, as only the brave can meet a foe. Was it needed to fall back before overwhelming odds, yet not to fly; but to give blow for blow in falling back, and watch for the opportune moment to change retreat into victory and win back the lost ground? This, too, the army of the Potomac was capable of, as it again and again illustrated in the three days' battles around Gettysburgh. The annals of warfare are searched in vain for instances of more universal and better sustained valor than characterized our army during the recent combat.

In all the accounts that have reached the public from a score of different observers who watched the battle from different standpoints, there is entire harmony in this particular. In no single instance is there a mention of alarm or flight on the part of any, the most insignificant, column of Union soldiers. Twice or thrice, during the three days' conflict, when the enemy massed his whole army against particular parts of our line to break it, our men were borne back by the mere weight of numbers. It was mechanical pressure, nothing else, the veterans of the Potomac gave way to. But they retired slowly, and in order, with their faces to the foe, lessening his dense ranks at every step by terrible musketry fire, and still more fearful dashes of iron hail from deluging artillery, until the pressure of numbers fairly ceased, and changed to their own side; and then with resurgent shout they turned back the tide of battle, and in turn drove the enemy far beyond the line of his advance. Wounded and slain, and prisoners by thousands, were the trophies that remained in their hands after each fierce onset of the enemy.

Fortune has dealt hardly by the Army of the Potomac. It has been led to battle oft; to victory but seldom. It has borne a part in many of the most sanguinary struggles that have marked modern war. And there has been a singular and painful gradation in the steps by which it reached disasters. This first battle of Bull Run was more than doubled in its casualties by the more honorable but indecisive battle of Fair Oaks. The second bloody struggle was wholly eclipsed by the terrors and carnage of the Seven Days' retreat from before Richmond. The retreat from Richmond was exceeded in disheartening influence upon the country by the retreat upon Washington after POPE's defeat in the second and most bloody battles of Manassas Plains. The battle of Antietam was only an arrest of the succession of reverses. It gave ground of confidence and hope as to what the Army of the Potomac could do. But the reign of hope was brief. For soon came the unredeemed slaughter of Fredericksburgh; and still later, the unaccountable catastrophe of Chancellorsville. This last was the climax of disaster.

After such a history of misfortune, disappointments and defeats, is it not amazing that any soul or spirit was left in the hearts of the men of the Army of the Potomac? What other army of which we have record, has ever lived through such shocking misguidance, such weakening of its country's confidence and such loss of the world's praise, and yet come out of it all with escutcheon clear, with courage unquestioned, with patriotism exalted, and crowned with all the honors and rewards of victory? But the Army of the Potomac has done this thing. It has leaped at once from the depths of its disappointment and gloom to the height of glory and success.

When we remember the past, we must admit that of a truth the patient and long-suffering, the faithful but unappreciated heroes of the Army of the Potomac have wrested their laurels from the hands of reluctant Fortune. They have, in one last great effort, vindicated their own manhood, won the undying gratitude of their country, and extorted the admiration of the world. Leaders may do much for an army, but they can do nothing without courage and tenacity in soldiers. These qualities in the humble rank and file make heroes, found empires, establish great principles, and mould the destiny of nations and races. And so far-reaching, we believe, will be the deeds wrought by our glorious soldiers at Gettysburgh.

There are tens of thousands of bereaved homes in the North, whose weeds and whose woes are connected for the rest of this mortal life with the battles and marches of the Army of the Potomac. But immedicable grief has its halo at last in the honorable fame that is laid up for all who can lay any claim to the glory its heroes have won. History will tell that the battle of Gettysburgh did not win a victory only, but inspired a nation with confidence in its citizen soldiers, and gave to the world a knowledge of martial prowess, worth a hundred battles and victories, in securing from attack the great principles that underlie the fabric of American Free Government.

Danger of Extravagant Estimates of the Late Victory.

There is some danger that, after LEE has been driven from Pennsylvania, the Government, as well as large numbers of the public, will cheat themselves into the belief that the result is greater than it really is, and forget the vastness of the task which still remains to be accomplished. We have all been so scared by the invasion, and the consequences of any failure in resisting it have assumed such monstrous proportions in our eyes, that we shall be, probably, tempted to forget, after it is over, that just as the invasion was a means to an end, and not the end itself, so is our repulse of the invader. LEE came into Pennsylvania not simply for the purpose of harrying the North, but that by harrying the North he might coerce it into peace, and into an acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederacy. And so also we, in rising to resist him, have been seeking not simply his expulsion from free soil, but the destruction of the power which he serves. The battle of Gettysburgh has not been fought solely to save Baltimore and Philadelphia, but to crush the Confederacy, and it is highly necessary that through all our rejoicings over our successes this should be kept constantly in mind. People are apt, when they find an enterprise very much more difficult than they expected when beginning it, to narrow the circle of their desires as they proceed, and to sit down satisfied at last at a point far short of the original goal. This is especially true of such enterprises as war.

It is generally begun in a flush of hope and confidence which hides all difficulties, and make the most extravagant longings of national pride seem reasonable; but before one campaign is over, a large portion of the public is prepared for a peace which, six months previously they would have scouted as ignominious.

Our own case has already afforded a striking illustration of the facility with which a nation may adapt its expectations to circumstances. We began the war against the South in the belief that it was to be a thirty days' campaign, and that we had only to arm a few hundred town meetings and march straight into Richmond. In May, 1861, anybody who hinted that this was not possible would have been set down as a croaker. After Bull Run we reconciled ourselves to sitting down for a whole year, and patiently organizing an army, but were perfectly confident that the army, once organized, two or three months would bring the end. After the "Seven Days" we as patiently organized another, and began to make up our minds for a long war. We have since then met with several reverses, each of which has, in many eyes, made the consummation of our hopes recede further and further into "the illimitable perspective." Before the invasion of Pennsylvania, a good many people had become so moderate in their desires, that far from desiring to retain the South, they wished it in the bottom of the Red Sea. Since the invasion, we have no doubt many more have been so thoroughly scared, that they have banished from their hearts all loftier desires than that of seeing LEE fairly back again on slave soil; and comparing what has just happened with what we expected to happen when we began the war, will resign themselves to the conclusion that our original aim is hopeless.

If this brings increased apathy, or increased aversion to the sacrifices and exertions which the further prolongation of the struggle will certainly require, LEE's object in invading will have been answered just as effectually as if he had defeated MEADE. He came into the North to sicken the North of the war by bringing it home to our doors. This was the first of his aims, and whether he accomplish it by victories or defeats, makes to JEFFERSON DAVIS little difference. We must not, we repeat, look upon the invasion as a distinct episode of the war. It is part of the whole plan, and we must constantly remember that so is our resistance to it. We must bear in mind that the main reason for rejoicing over the rebel reverses is that they bring us so much nearer to the overthrow of the rebel Government. As compared to this the present safety of Northern homes and Northern fields, important as it no doubt is, is after all but a trifling matter. We should recover in a few years from the heaviest exactions LEE could inflict upon our greatest cities. But from the success of the Confederacy we should never recover. Its overthrow regards not simply this generation, but countless generations to come. Whether we shall destroy it or not, is not a question simply of dollars and cents, nor even of pride, or prestige. The question is, which of two systems of Government, differing as regards the position they assign to the people, and the value they attach to manhood, and as to the great ideas of society, of government, and of human progress, which they recognize, wide as the poles asunder, shall prevail over a continent which in fifty years will contain a population of one hundred million. No one who keeps this in mind is likely to look upon MEADE's victory as anything but one step more toward the annihilation of the Confederate organization. So it must be vigorously followed up on Southern soil.

Foreign Intervention Again.

LOUIS NAPOLEON seems quite inclined to try his hand again at intervention in our affairs. The news this morning announces that he has invited England to join him, and intimates that if he cannot get England, he will be content with Spain. Spain has suffered, it is said, more than France from our war; and therefore, it is hoped, she will be at least equally anxious to have it ended.

We regret this movement on the part of France, because it can have no possible effect except to prolong the war. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives us to understand that this new intervention is to proceed upon the ground of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The Emperor is satisfied, we are told, that the restoration of the Union is impossible. Intervention or mediation on such a basis may incite the South to fresh efforts by arousing in their minds fresh hopes of foreign aid. They are making now their final struggle. If they fail, as they are likely to fail, at every point, nothing but this prospect of foreign aid can give them courage or motive for a new endeavor. Under its influence France may possibly stimulate the exhausted South to drag into the field their few remaining men and make one more struggle to overthrow the Government of the United States.

The French Emperor ought by this time to understand that upon the people of the North and West his intervention can have no other effect than to make them still more determined to prosecute the war to a triumphant close. It will at once strengthen and exasperate them. Thousands and tens of thousands of these who would purchase peace by concessions to the rebel South, will not take it at the hands of a foreign Power. Even men who would submit to being conquered by Americans in arms, would scorn to accept the dictation of a coalition of European despots. Any attempt, therefore, which LOUIS NAPOLEON may make to take part in the settlement of our affairs, will be resented as an insult by the great mass of our people. If confined to words, it may lead to no result beyond encouraging the defeated and disheartened South, and thus prolonging the war. But if it takes the form of forcible intervention, it will unite the great mass of our people as one man, and arouse them to efforts of resistance far transcending any they have hitherto put forth.

No part of the policy of this Administration has been received with more absolute and universal favor than its prompt and resolute rejection of all tenders of foreign intervention or mediation in our affairs. We trust that in this respect that policy has undergone no change, and that any proposition which France, or England, or Spain, or all of them combined, may make, intended to affect in any way the decision of this contest, will meet with an instant and peremptory rejection.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

THE VICTORY.

The magnitude of MEADE's victory, as interpreted at Washington, is expressed in the fact that the venerable *National Intelligencer* issued an "Extra" to-day.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES became fatigued yesterday, visitors pressing to do him honor. To-day he has kept quiet, and is very comfortable to-night. Vice-President HAMLIN and Surveyor ANDREWS arrived in town, and at once called to see the General.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER arrived in town this afternoon.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons were made by the Commissioner of Pensions to-day: Dr. CHAS. E. SWAN, Calais, Me.; Dr. CHAS. T. LEONARD, Ravenna, Ohio; Dr. W. H. JOHNSON, Johnstown, New-York.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge WYLIE has rendered an important decision in the case of the steamer *Union*, which departed from Alexandria for Belle Plains without a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury. The vessel is condemned and forfeited.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The Secretary of War made the following appointments of Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers: Dr. W. B. TRULL, Dr. JNO. H. SULLIVAN, Dr. J. K. BANDINO.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

The City militia assembled this morning in a drizzly rain, and were highly gratified at the rescinding of the order under which they were called out.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

The special emergency for which the militia of the District of Columbia were called out having ceased, owing to the recent victories, the orders for mustering them into service have been suspended for the present. The militia have been officially complimented for the promptness with which they responded to the call.

DEFENCE OF THE COAST OF MAINE.

Vice-President HAMLIN and Senators FESSENDEN and MORRILL have arrived here for the purpose of inducing the Government to take measures for the defence of the coast of Maine. They come by Executive appointment.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Verdict in the Alexandra Case, and Comments of the Press.

THE PROPOSED FRENCH MEDIATION.

A Secesh Meeting at Preston, England.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Monday, July 6.

The steamship *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool at 3½ P. M. on the 25th ult., and Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived off Father Point at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The advices are one day later than those by the *City of Baltimore*, which will be found on our second page.

The steamship *Jura* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 24th, and the steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 24th.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at Southampton on the 25th.

The *Alexandra* case terminated in a verdict for the defendant amidst considerable applause. Sir HUGH CAIRNS, in addressing the jury for the defendants, showed that they would not stretch or warp English laws to suit the temper of a foreign minister or the exigencies of a foreign State. The Attorney-General denied that the Government had been in the slightest degree influenced or coerced by any representations on the part of the United States Government. The Judge summed up strongly in favor of the defendants, claiming for them the benefit of the slightest doubt. He argued that if Birmingham manufacturers were at liberty to export arms for belligerents, similar privileges should be conceded to shipbuilders. He quoted Chancellor KENT in support of this argument.

The Attorney-General tendered a bill of exceptions against the ruling of the Judge, so that the case goes before another tribunal.

The papers all have comments on the case.

The *Times*, after reading the charge of the Lord Chief Baron to the jury, is tempted at first to grudge the time expended by eminent counsel on so simple a question. The difficulty arises partly out of intent and partly out of the language of the Foreign Enlistment act. It was not intended to prevent any speculation in ships, or to fetter *bona fide* commerce in any way. In a word, it was not intended to give any advantage to belligerents who might be in want of arms and munitions, and in no want of ships; but to check practices approximating to private war on the part of English subjects. Had the Foreign Enlistment act mentioned rifles, gunpowder, shot or shell, instead of ships, we may be sure that the Confederates would have spared no pains to intercept the consignment of Birmingham hardware.

The *Star* says the verdict will, of course, not take effect until the arguments of Crown lawyers have been heard in a superior Court, or until a verdict of acquittal has been obtained by the builders of the ship in the action of misdemeanor to which they are still liable. The jury acted under almost explicit instructions from the Judge. It is not the jury, but the Chief Baron who is to blame if justice has miscarried and the objects of the law have been defeated.

The *Post* says it is satisfactory to feel that the Lord Chief Baron has acted in accordance with high American authority in his interpretation of the law, and it will be impossible for the American Government to question the soundness of his opinion, without impugning that of the greatest of their lawyers, Justice STORY.

The *Daily News* says according to the present interpretation the Foreign Enlistment act is a mere delusion; and it is safe to predict that on future occasions the Americans will not be loth to take advantage of the convenient doctrine now enunciated.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in further allusion to NAPOLEON's mediation propositions, says:

"In the event of the present overtures to the English Government being attended with no practical result I should not be surprised if the Imperial Government addressed itself to Spain. She has been repeatedly urged to do something—that something being to declare her recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This she has not ventured to do. She was alone, and did not care to bring down upon her the vengeance of the North. But as her necessities are great, and the position of her rich colony most critical, I would not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to solicitations coming from France, particularly when France proposes to act with her. Mr. WEST, Confederate delegate to Madrid, has been in Paris for the last eight or ten days."

The *Times*, in a leader on the subject, says it is possible that the long and happily useless addition to the series of American horrors since the question was last before us, may have broken even that stubborn and implacable race into something like common sense and humanity. Her Majesty's Ministers may therefore think now on receipt of the communication to be expected from Baron GROS, that the time has at length arrived for making some attempt. We are not left to doubt what the communication may be. The British Cabinet will once more have to accept or refuse the offer of joint recognition, or hit on a third course, if one can be suggested.

We certainly are called upon to do what we can. Just at this moment, however, there occurs an example and precedent so opportune and appropriate that it is scarcely possible to avoid it. The three great Powers have remonstrated with Russian folly and the cruelty of Russia's attempts to force the Russian *régime* on Poland, and have suggested six points on which they are hopeful that concessions may be made to Polish nationality. It is difficult to see how Europe may ask a separate Constitution for one, without asking independence for the other.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

A great meeting was held at Preston, under secession auspices, to express sympathy with the South. Resolutions were offered declaring that, in the opinion of the meeting, the Confederates, by their efforts to accomplish independence, have entitled themselves to its sympathy. A counter resolution was proposed, declaring it desirable to maintain continued strict neutrality. After debate and considerable disorder, the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The aspect of the Polish question is unchanged.

The Polish Minister of Public Worship has resigned.

The National Government has published a warning to the citizens of Warsaw, that the Russian Government desires that there should be a rising in that Capital.

Additional cases of atrocity have been published. It is stated that the Cossacks in one case became tired of slaughtering wounded insurgents and actually buried them alive.

St. Petersburgh letters say there is little probability of Russia making satisfactory concession. This opinion is confirmed by the formidable warlike preparations throughout Russia.

FRANCE.

It is reported that PERSIGNY will go to St. Petersburgh on a special mission.

Bourse unchanged. Rentes 68f. 60c.

ITALY.

A duel had taken place with swords between RATAZZI and MINGHETTI, in consequence of the latter having branded certain assertions of RATAZZI as false. RATAZZI was slightly wounded in the right arm. The seconds terminated the contest, but the principals do not appear to have been reconciled.

VERY LATEST BY THE HIBERNIA.

BY TELEGRAPH, *via* GREENCASTLE.
LONDON, Friday, June 26.

There is nothing new to-day in regard to the project for mediation in America.

The *Globe* contends that England cannot indefinitely continue immovable on the American question, and fully indorses NAPOLEON's views.

The war prospects regarding Poland are actively canvassed, and have depressed the funds.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

By Telegraph via Greencastle.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 26.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 32,000 bales—of which 1,750 were to speculators, and 10,500 to exporters. The market has been dull, and prices are ¼d.@½d. lower for American, and ¼d. lower for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing quiet and unchanged at the decline. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	24d.	Orleans	21¾d.
Mobiles	23¼d.	Mobiles	21¼d.
Uplands	23d.	Uplands	21d.

The stock in port is estimated at 365,000 bales, of which 31,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is very dull, and prices tend downward. Wheat is nominal.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is flat, with the exception of Beef which is firmer. Lard dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, June 26.

Consols close at 91¾@91⅞ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £176,000.

Illinois Central Shares are quoted 29@28 discount. Erie Shares 60@61.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds dull and heavy. Money unchanged.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

GILES, SON & BARKER's report: WHEAT quiet at Monday's sales; full prices asked, but as yet no business resulted. OATS, BARLEY and other articles very dull of sale.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

MONTON BROS. & MADDOCKS report a fair attendance. WHEAT is in moderate demand; Winter Red fully 1d. lower. FLOUR slow and rather easier. OATS and MEAL dull; sales at former prices. INDIAN CORN in fair inquiry for Mixed, at 27d. BEANS 6d. lower. EGYPTIAN WHEAT firm at late quotations.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—JUNE 26.

SUGAR in fair demand; prices steady. COFFEE, not much selling at previous high terms. TEA, not much business. RICE, few buyers. SALTPETRE held firmly, though less wanted. TALLOW, demand good; P. Y. C., 43s. on the spot.

MANCHESTER TRADE MARKET—JUNE 26.

The political rumors which have been in circulation this week with respect to the Continent and America, have had the effect of curtailing business considerably; but producers are not pressing sales to-day, and they remain firmer to their quotations than might have been expected with such disturbing causes at work. There is a very general inquiry going on among buyers, but their offers are too low for acceptance.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

UNDERNEE report: Weather very fine, and trade quiet for all grains, without alteration in price.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

No. 1, 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d.; mixed numbers warrants 51s. 6d.@52s.; No. 3, 50s. 9d.@51s. 3d. Market quiet.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Reply of President Lincoln to the Ohio Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.

Messrs. M. Burchard, David A. Houck, George Bliss, T. W. Bartley, W. J. Gordon, Jno. O'Neill, C. A. White, W. E. Finck, Alexander Long, J. W. White, George H. Pendleton, George L. Converse, Hanso P. Noble, James R. Morris, W. A. Hutchins, Abner L. Backus, J. F. McKinney, P. C. LeBlond, Louis Schaefer:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which you present me, together with your introductory and closing remarks, being in position and argument mainly the same as the resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Albany, New-York, I refer you to my response to the latter as meeting most of the points in the former. This response you evidently used in preparing your remarks, and I desire no more than that it be used with accuracy. In a single reading of your remarks, I only discovered one inaccuracy in matter which I suppose you took from that paper. It is where you say: "The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the Constitution is different in time of insurrection or invasion from what it is in time of peace and public security." A recurrence to the paper will show you that I have not expressed the opinion you suppose. I expressed the opinion that the Constitution is different *in its application* in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety, from what it is in times of profound peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere to, simply because by the Constitution itself things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption that I "opposed in discussion before the people the policy of the Mexican war."

You say, "Expunge from the Constitution this limitation upon the power of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and yet the other guarantees of personal liberty would remain unchanged." Doubtless if this clause of the Constitution, improperly called as I think a limitation upon the power of Congress, were expunged the other guarantees would remain the same; but the question is, not how those guarantees would stand, with that clause *out* of the Constitution, but how they stand with that clause remaining in it, in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety. If the liberty could be indulged of expunging that clause, letter and spirit, I really think the constitutional argument would be with you. My general view on this question was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not state it now. I only add that, as seems to me, the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* is the great means through which the guarantees of personal liberty are conserved and made available in the last resort; and corroborative of this view is the fact that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in the very case in question, under the advice of able lawyers, saw not where else to go but to the *habeas corpus*. But by the Constitution the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* itself may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

You ask in substance whether I really claim that I may override all the guaranteed rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety—when I may choose to say the public safety requires it. This question, divested of the phraseology calculated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either simply a question *who* shall decide, or an affirmation that *nobody* shall decide, what the public safety does require in cases of rebellion or invasion. The Constitution contemplates the question as likely to occur for decision, but it does not expressly declare who is to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion comes, the decision is to be made, from time to time; and I think the man whom, for the time, the people have, under the Constitution, made the Commander-in-Chief of their army and navy, is the man who holds the power and bears the responsibility of making it. If he uses the power justly the same people will probably justify him; if he abuses it, he is in their hands, to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the Constitution.

The earnestness with which you insist that persons can only in times of rebellion be lawfully dealt with, in accordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishments in times of peace, induces me to add a word to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, if they choose, embarrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion, and then be dealt with only in turn as if there were no rebellion. The Constitution itself rejects this view. The military arrests and detentions which have been made, including those of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, which are not different in principle from the other, have been for *prevention*, and not for *punishment*—as injunctions to stay injury—as proceedings to keep the peace—and hence, like proceedings in such cases, and for like reasons, they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by juries, nor, in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what is purely incidental to the prevention. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's case was to prevent injury to the military service only, and the modification of it was made as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention.

I am unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Quite surely nothing of the sort was or is intended. I was wholly unaware that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was, at the time of his arrest, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, until so informed by your reading to me the resolutions of the Convention. I am grateful to the State of Ohio for many things, especially for the brave soldiers and officers she has given in the present national trial to the armies of the Union.

You claim, as I understand, that according to my own position in the Albany response, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM should be released; and this because, as you claim, he has not damaged the military service by discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertions, or otherwise; and that if he had, he should have been turned over to the civil authorities, under recent acts of Congress. I certainly do not *know* that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has specially and by direct language advised against enlistments, and in favor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the enrollment preparatory to a draft; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same *animus*. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, including maiming and murder, is due to the course in which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been engaged, in a greater degree than to any other cause; and is due to him personally in a greater degree than to any other one man. These things have been notorious, known to all, and, of course, known to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Perhaps I would not be wrong to say they originated with his especial friends and adherents. With perfect knowledge of them, he has frequently, if not constantly, made speeches in Congress and before popular assemblies; and if it can be shown that with these things staring him in the face, he has ever uttered a word of rebuke or counsel against them, it will be a fact greatly to his favor with me, and one of which, as yet, I am totally ignorant. When it is known that the whole burden of his speeches has been to stir up men against the prosecution of the war, and that in the midst of resistance to it, he has not been known in any instance, to counsel against such resistance, it is next to impossible to repel the inference, that he has counseled directly in favor of it. With all this before their eyes, the Convention you represent have nominated Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for Governor of Ohio; and both they and you have declared the purpose to sustain the National Union by all constitutional means. But of course they and you, in common, reserve to yourselves to decide what are constitutional means, and unlike the Albany meeting, you omit to state or intimate that in your opinion an army is a constitutional means of saving the Union against a rebellion, or even to intimate that you are conscious of an existing rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very Union. At the same time your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and to the world to declare against the use of an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft and the like, because it teaches those who incline to desert and to escape the draft to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so. After a short personal intercourse with you, gentlemen of the Committee, I cannot say I think you desire this effect to follow your attitude, but I assure you that both friends and enemies of the Union look upon it in this light. It is a substantial hope, and by consequence, a real strength to the enemy. It is a false hope, and one which you would willingly dispel. I will make the way exceedingly easy. I send you duplicates of this letter in order that you, or a majority, may, if you choose, indorse your names upon one of them, and return it thus indorsed to me, with the understanding that those signing are thereby committed to the following propositions, and to nothing else:

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase, or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army or navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress that rebellion; and,

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well-provided and supported.

And with the further understanding that upon receiving the letter and names thus indorsed, I will cause them to be published, which publication shall be, within itself, a revocation of the order in relation to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM upon terms, not embracing any pledge from him or from others, as to what he will or will not do. I do this because he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him; and hence, I shall expect, that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army—thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to return, so that on the whole the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still, in regard to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do so much as the public safety may seem to require. I have the honor to be respectfully yours, etc.

A. LINCOLN.

[The Committee have published a rejoinder to the above letter, but it contains no new points.—ED. TIMES.]

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Lebanon Captured by John Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 5.

At seven o'clock this morning, JOHN MORGAN, with 4,000 cavalry, attacked the Twentieth Kentucky infantry, 400 strong, under Col. HANSON, at Lebanon. After a seven hours' fight MORGAN's forces commenced burning the town, setting fire to the railroad depot and six or seven houses. Col. HANSON's forces surrendered, and MORGAN's forces left in the direction of Springfield. There were six or seven killed on each side, and several wounded.

The *Journal* is advised that 30 rebel guerrillas crossed the Nashville Railroad, at Rocky Hill station, early yesterday morning, burned the depot there, and went on to Lebanon Branch, nine miles from Lebanon, fired into a train going down, killed one, wounded another, riddled one car with bullets, and then went toward Lebanon, encountering in their way ten of the Sixty-third Indiana infantry, who, without a commissioned officer, whipped 30 rebel cavalry, killing four, when the rest decamped. No loss on our side.

Capt. HANNEY, Twenty-sixth Kentucky, attacked a rebel company at Woodburn, on the Nashville road, and whipped them, capturing 50 horses and four prisoners, and wounding several. The rebels fled in the direction of South Union. Part of Col. MURRAY's cavalry is in pursuit.

FROM BARBADOS.

A Schooner Loaded with Coal for the Pirate Florida Burned by her Crew.

The bark *Reindeer*, of New-Haven, Capt. WELLINGTON, from Barbados in fourteen days, with molasses to H. TROWBRIDGE's Sons, of New-Haven, arrived yesterday. On June 29, off Bermuda, she spoke British bark *Jeanette*, hence, steering east. She left no American vessels in port.

The day previous to the *Reindeer's* sailing, an unknown bark had been burnt off Barbados, in full sight of the island, by the crew. From the statement of the crew, it appears that she had a cargo of coal from England for the privateer *Florida*, and had been as far as the Equator; but not finding her, and getting short of provisions, they concluded to come to one of the West India islands; when off Barbados they set her on fire, so as to keep her out of the hands of our cruisers. They did not state her name.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 2.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Sacramento on the 8th instant. It will be composed of Peace and War Democrats. The candidate most talked of for Governor is Ex-Governor DOWNEY. The most prominent candidates for Congress are Ex-Senator WELLER and EDWARD STANLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 3.

Arrived ship *Camden*, from Hong Kong, with 250 Chinese passengers.

The feature in the markets is a disposition to buy goods at current rates, slightly an anticipation of the wants of customers, with some tendency to accumulate desirable articles for speculation. The harvest is nearly completed. The yield of cereals, it is believed, will fully equal last year's.

Extensive preparations are being made for celebrating Independence Day in all the towns of the State.

Senator CONNESS sailed in the *Golden Age* to-day. It is understood that he intends to visit Washington for the purpose of influencing the appointment of a friend of his to succeed Mr. LOW as Collector of this port. Active influences here are at work in favor of Ex-Congressman PHELPS as Mr. LOW's successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 3.

The steamer *Golden Age*, Capt. HARNEY, sailed at 10 this forenoon for Panama, with about fifty passengers, $730,000 in gold for England and $250,000 for New-York.

From Boston.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS—BALLOON EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Monday, July 6.

The enforcement of the draft in Massachusetts is to proceed forthwith. Those whose names are drawn will be notified at once, and then allowed ten days to appear, furnish a substitute, or pay $300.

Mr. KING's balloon, the Star Spangled Banner, which left Boston Common on the afternoon of the 4th, with five gentlemen, including Mr. HOLMES, of the *Herald*, descended safely at Farmington, N. H., at 7 o'clock Sunday night.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, July 6.

The Knights of the Golden Circle broke open the depot at Huntington, Ind., about 2 o'clock this morning. They opened two or three boxes of guns and ammunition and distributed them amongst themselves.

THE NEW PRACTICE.—The remarkable cures effected by Dr. J. WALKER SCOTT, Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 6 Union-square, have awakened scientific interest, and his success in treating diseases usually considered incurable, has attracted patients not only in this country, but from Europe. Persons who have been ill for years are in some cases relieved in a few treatments, and diseases beyond the reach of ordinary medicine are often permanently cured. Invalids from Paris, London, Berlin and Baden Baden are among the patients of the Institute.—*Express.*

Amusements.

At BARNUM's the legitimate drama no longer dwells. "I am here" only at the uptown establishment, while the Thumbs and the Nutt and the Warren and a tip-top band of negro minstrels daily minister to the wants of the thousands who swarm the "curious gates."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news-summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all items of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year, $3; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parson's Exterminator.
Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7½ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, No. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ARENTS.—On Sunday evening, July 5, MARVIN A. D. ARENTS, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 9th-st., fourth house west of 4th-av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

BARNES.—In San Francisco, on Monday, June 22, SANFORD, only child of W. H. L. Barnes, aged 13 months.

CROMWELL.—On Thursday, July 2, Major JAMES CROMWELL, of the 124th New-York Volunteers, in the 24th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the house of his brother, Henry B. Cromwell, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CORRY.—On Sunday night, July 5, Mrs. MARY CORRY, a native of the Parish of Brackna, Kings County, Ireland, aged 70 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, William Corry, Water-st., Stapleton, S. I., on this (Tuesday) morning, July 7, at 9½ o'clock, and proceed to St. Mary's Church, Clifton, S. I., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Her friends, and those of her sons, William and James Corry, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ELLIS.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, Col. AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE ELLIS, 124th New-York Volunteers, eldest son of Dr. Samuel Corp Ellis, of this City, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 1 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In Goshen, on Saturday, July 4, MARY S. HOFFMAN, daughter of Martin Hoffman, aged 56 years.

Funeral at St. James' Church, Goshen, on Tuesday, July 7, at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st. at [illegible] o'clock A. M.; returning, arrive in New-York by [illegible] o'clock P. M.

JENNINGS.—In Morristown, on Saturday, July 4, Dr. JOHN B. JENNINGS, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the South-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday next, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday morning, July 5, at Castleton, N. Y., ELIAS LOCKWOOD, a native of Saratoga County, for many years a resident of Mobile, Ala.

His remains will be taken to Ballston for interment.

LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, Capt. WILLIAM LATHAM, of typhoid fever, formerly of New-London, aged 39 years.

New-London papers please copy.

PLATT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, NATHAN C. PLATT, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Washington-square, on Tuesday, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAYNER.—In Somers, on Sunday, July 5, RODNEY W. RAYNER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 155 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

SEE.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, PROSPER W., second son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth V. See, aged 6 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 7, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Commerce-st.

VAN HOUTEN.—On Sunday, July 5, after a short illness, FRANCES B. VAN HOUTEN, relict of John Van Houten, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John H. and Daniel B. Van Houten, and son-in-law, James B. Huyler, are requested to attend her funeral services, to be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, 34th-st., on Tuesday evening, July 7, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, on Wednesday morning, July 8.

Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick papers will please copy.

WARREN.—In this City, on Saturday, July 3, Miss MARY A. WARREN, formerly of Charleston, S. C., aged 60 years.

WILLARD.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday last, July 2, Col. GEORGE L. WILLARD, 125th New-York Volunteers.

His remains were taken to Troy, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 363.—July 6, 1863.
30, 71, 28, 73, 19, 64, 12, 33, 29, 31, 60, 34, 16.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 364.—July 6, 1863.
6, 13, 51, 37, 47, 39, 41, 33, 38, 72, 46, 52.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF GETTYSBURGH.
ALSO,
"WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE."
BY
EDMUND KIRKE.
THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Tuesday, July 7, will contain forty-eight columns of Matter of unusual Interest and variety, enough to make two good-sized volumes. Among the articles is the first of a series of Letters written expressly for THE TRIBUNE, by "EDMUND KIRKE," author of "Among the Pines," entitled "What I Saw in Tennessee." Mr. "Kirke" has recently made a tour in the South-West, and proposes to give in these letters an *inside* view of the Rebellion, for which his familiarity with Southern people and their habits, and his remarkable facility in describing them, eminently fit him. This first letter sets forth the character and portrays the enormities of the Rebellion with a vividness and power not hitherto reached by any other writers. A large portion of the sheet will be given up to a full account of the Battles of Gettysburgh, the most intelligent, complete, and best-written narrative of the terrible fighting of last week that has been published, and written by our own correspondents, who were eye-witnesses to what they relate. The account will be brought down to the latest moment. It will contain also a review of the forthcoming work of Mrs. Francis Butler—Life as she saw it on a Southern Plantation—embracing some long extracts from the book.
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DAILY TRIBUNE.
Single copy ....3 cents
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues) $8
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One copy, one year (104 issues) $3
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Five copies, one year 12
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
One copy, one year (52 issues) $2
Three copies, one year 5
Five copies, one year 8
Ten copies, one year 15
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.
Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis. Address
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Tribune Buildings, New-York.

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FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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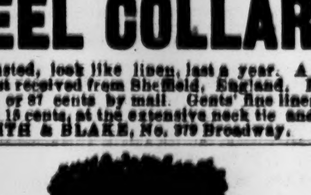
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

★ IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Wholesale and retail.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE
ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or 87 cents by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 23d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

★ ★ ★

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL.
Buy "Fish's Patent Lamp Heating apparatus," adapted to either Kerosene or Gas. A meal for five persons cooked at a cost of half a cent. Call or send for an illustrated descriptive pamphlet.
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V. L.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

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Good and cheap, at
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Corner Houston-st.

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PILES, PILES.—PYNE'S FRENCH PILSONICA, a specific for the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Price $1. Sent by mail for $1 25.
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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
NEW TESTIMONY.
"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 330 6th-av."
"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."
NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.
SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE" AND "SUTHERLANDS."
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Of this remarkable new work have been sold in less than a month's time, and the sale continues rapidly increasing.
It is altogether the best novel of the season, and every one who has not already read it will have to read it at once, or be considered behind the age.
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THE BUGLE-CALL,
Containing nearly Fifty Songs and Choruses.
This little book is having so decided a success in accomplishing its object, viz.: Arousing and exciting to loyal action—that we feel confident we are doing a service to the cause of Union and Right when we urge all loyal singers to get it and sing its songs at home, in the social gathering, at the public meeting, in the Loyal League and the Strong Band, around the camp fire, and even on the battle-field. The songs are arranged in one, two, three and four parts, for mixed or for men's voices, with instrumental accompaniment to some of the solos.
There is but one opinion of the BUGLE-CALL, and that is strong, often enthusiastic. If you will take the trouble to examine it, you will see that the best songs of the country are there, and we assure you the new ones are not a whit behind them.
Edited by GEO. F. ROOT. Published by ROOT & CADY, Chicago, and for sale at Mason Brothers, and W. A. Pond & Co., New-York; Lee & Walker, Philadelphia; O. Ditson & Co., and H. Tolman & Co., Boston. Price $3 a dozen. Single copies for examination, 25 cents.

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why ladies should ride astride, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at S. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.
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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a very respectable girl to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is a good seamstress; can embroider; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in sewing; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 21 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go out of the city with a family for the Summer. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 69 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good references given; a good home is wanted more than wages. Call at No. 184 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as a good, plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, and is a good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly understands her business. Good City references; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 684 Canal-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly understanding her business in the English and American style of cooking, desires a situation in a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 16th-st. Country preferred.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen until suited at No. 291 West 26th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to the country; can give seven years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 5 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has lived in the best of families. Call at 241 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference to be got from her last place. Apply at No. 11, 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as first-rate cook in a gentleman's family. Call or address No. 525 3d-av., in the confectionery store, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable, willing and obliging woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook and baker; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 164 East Eleventh-street, corner of Avenue A.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; can come well recommended; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 147 West 28th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl as above; is a neat, trustworthy servant, an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best of references given at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; with five years' recommendation from her last place in a private family. Call for two days, at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as laundress; has good reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as nurse, who is capable of keeping a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 200 West 26th-st., in the candy store, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of eighteen, a situation as nurse; will wait on a lady and child; is capable and willing to do up stairs work in a private family, or wait on a lady and child; wages, $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress who can cut and fit and understands the care of an infant from its birth, wishes a situation in a private family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 389 2d-av. between 24th and 25th sts.

AS PARLOR MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young, neat and experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, or thorough waitress in a private family, or nurse and to wait on a lady and children; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, in a private family, as waitress; no objection to do chamberwork, and would go in the country; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-class cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed; also colored help, for the City or country, and all good servants, wanted at the Institute. No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman; would take care of lawn, &c., (to go in the country,) by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; references unexceptionable; a permanent place desired. Address R. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced groom, and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable German man; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 23 West 22d-st., in the private stable. Otherwise, address C. VERMEIRE.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has had a long experience in some of the first-class families in this City. Can be seen at No. 774 Broadway, at Trainor's saddlery warehouse.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single middle-aged man; will be found sober and faithful; can come well recommended; would prefer the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, this day, (Tuesday.)

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man as coachman or to take care of road horses; has best of references. Call after address No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER, OR BOTH—On a small place, by a single Englishman; is civil and willing; understands his business; City and country reference. Address J. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can milk if required; good City references given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young Englishman as coachman and groom, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver; has good reference. Address T. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant young man wants a situation as above. Good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, NAtive of Connecticut, with good references, desires a situation as farmer; has a small family. Address G. L. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, to work on a farm for a gentleman; understands the care of horses and cows, &c. Address L. M., Box 206, *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE charge of a place of three acres, at Flushing; one horse, cow, &c., vegetable garden, lawn, &c.; must be willing to make himself generally useful when not otherwise engaged. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a French gardener well versed in fruit, grape, flower and vegetable raising; has been in the best French establishments, and will content himself with moderate salary. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable German to take care of horses, and work in the garden; would make himself useful about the house. Address, for three days, L. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS regular gardener, or would act as coachman and gardener upon a small place. Address, for two days, JOBBING GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION by a steady, active young man who is not afraid of work and would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

TO EXPRESSMEN.—AN AMERICAN WITH A good education would like a situation in some good Express Company, either as driver or otherwise; can give the best of City references for honesty, &c. Address LEWIS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THIS SEASON'S GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 6.
THE PRICES OF ALL OUR STOCK
IN THE
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All qualities, reduced in price.
FANCY AND FIGURED SILKS,
At reduced prices.
PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS,
Reduced in price.
All our superb stock of
IMPORTED DRESS-GOODS,
CLOSING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STELLA, CASHMERE and GRENADINE SHAWLS
Reduced in price.
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and CIRCULARS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK.
All reduced in price.
Our large stock of
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
At great bargains.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, TABLE-DAMASKS, TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FANCY LINENS,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK SILK MITS,
BAJOU'S, ALEXANDRE'S AND JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Ladies will find
This week's sales well worthy their
SPECIAL ATTENTION.

As many of the goods we have reduced are just at this time advancing in price at the importers' and jobbers' stores. We make this special sale just because we find our stock too large, previous to taking our regular half-yearly inventory.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 FOR 15
DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 635 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE. CLOSING OUT SALE.
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH
AT ANY SACRIFICE!
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 282 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS,
Proprietor.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Selling off, the stock of STRAW GOODS, at closing-out prices. We also continue receiving daily novelties in BLOOMERS, both sea-side and promenade. White and Colored SHAKERS, 12, 18 and 25 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
DRABS, WHITES, MEXIQUES, every color and shade, at 10, 13, 18, 25, 31, 44 and 56 cents per yard; very much below last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
All our stock of MILLINERY SILKS and LACES reduced in prices.
Auction lots of COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very cheap.
5,000 LINEN COLLARS, new shapes, at 4 and 6 cents each.
10,000 pairs of SILK TWISTED MITTS below last year's prices. Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
New WHITE, BLACK and COLORED OSTRICH FEATHERS. Also, new styles of FRENCH FLOWERS, DRESS and STRAW TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY. All kinds Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
R. A. WITTHAUS'
YARN WAREHOUSE,
From No. 51 Worth-st.,
To
No. 546 Pearl-st.,
Near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED, about 16 years old, in a weekly newspaper office. Apply at Room No. 13, No. 37 Park-row, between 10 and 12 o'clock. References required.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE PASTRY cook. Apply at the Libby House, No. 58 Warren-st., immediately.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTant man to go a short distance in the country; must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver. A willing, competent person, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, may secure a good, permanent home by applying at No. 45 Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a single man, middle-aged and fully competent to take charge of and keep in perfect order, a place of six acres a short distance in the country. Two horses and a cow. To a steady, honest, industrious and thoroughly competent man, good wages and a comfortable home will be given; undoubted reference required. Apply, between 10 and 12, to BARTLETT BROTHERS, No. 40 Water-st.

A NURSE—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, two servants—one as nurse, and the other as seamstress and dressmaker; both must be thoroughly competent, and have unexceptionable references. Apply, this morning, at 11 o'clock, at BEADLE'S, No. 307 4th-av., where the employers can be seen.

COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can produce the best City references from past employers. Apply to W. B. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO CAST-STEEL WORKERS.—WANTED, a hammersmith, a tilter and a melter. Apply to the National Steel Works, 2d-av. between 46th and 47th sts., New-York City.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON WANTED.—An American woman of active habits, in a boys' boarding school. Location on the Hudson. Apply in person at No. 502 Washington-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday next.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, capable of taking care of two small children; she must be a good plain seamstress; no Irish need apply. Apply at No. 11 East 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age; one residing with his parents in this City or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address with reference, Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN residing near the City, a Protestant unmarried man who will be willing to make himself generally useful; his business will be to take care of a horse and cow, keep the grounds in order and attend to the usual duties of sexton in the church. Address G. R., Post-office.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR employment, No. 950 Broadway, near 23d-st., cooks, first-class do., cooks to wash and iron, and good domestics of every calling, for City and country. Patronage respectfully solicited.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO CAN write a fair hand and bring good recommendations. Apply, after 3 o'clock Tuesday, at No. 103 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer, 3 porters for stores, and 1 stewardess. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Only Manufacturers,
Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 37 Washington-st., N. Y.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY
Its victims' dire pains robs Dalley's Extractor;
Boys, offer'd by thousands, burn, suffer and die—
They all could be saved by this benefactor.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me, by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction,

On TUESDAY, July 7,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
COTTON,
Cargoes of the following prizes:
Schooner ROYAL YACHT,
100 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FIVE BROTHERS,
30 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SURPRISE,
67 bales Sea Island Cotton.
15 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JUSTIANA,
7 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MINNIE,
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ENTERPRISE,
9 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner CHARM,
3 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,
34 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner NEW-YEAR,
19 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
16 packages Sea Island Cotton.
46 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner GEN. PRIM,
57 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JANE ADELIA,
37 bales Upland Cotton.
2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Sloop BRIGHT,
21 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SEA LION,
40 bales Upland Cotton.
22 bales Upland Cotton.
28 bales Upland Cotton, repacked.
Schooner RIPPLE,
102 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ANNIE B.,
19 bales Upland Cotton.
10 round bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FASHION,
49 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MISSISSIPPIAN,
170 bales Upland Cotton.
3 half bales Upland Cotton.
3 bags Upland Cotton.
MARKED "INDIAN RIVER,"
4 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "ST. LUCIE,"
2 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
14 bales Upland Cotton.
Captured by U. S. schooner Beauregard,
9 bales Sea Island Cotton.
30 bales Upland Cotton.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1863, at two o'clock, on the premises of the late JAMES CONNER, deceased, in the town and county of WESTCHESTER, N. Y., under the direction of the executrix and executors, the very valuable mansion house, and about 100 acres of land in high state of cultivation, improvements costly and nearly new. On the premises, independent of the mansion house, is a new cottage, well arranged, old homestead, two stables, two valuable barns, &c. Location unsurpassed for respectability and health; accessible by steamboats and railroads. Persons wishing to view the property can stop at Williams Bridge almost any hour, where conveyance can be procured at all times. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired, for a term of years. Maps and particulars at the office.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Paul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side, 82 feet, and on the northerly side, 83 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 181 EAST 13TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Horatio Bogert, Esq., Referee:

The house and lot No. 181 East 13th-st., north side, 286 feet east of 2d-av. The house is leased to 1st of May next, at $900 per annum. Lot 23 feet front and rear, by 103 feet 3 inches deep.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of desirable carriage horses, 16 hands high; one a bay, the other a roan; gentle and stylish, believed to be sound, and perfectly kind in harness and under saddle; also, a curtain coach, built by Lawrence, in fine order; also, a four-seat rockaway, with pole and shafts; also, two sets double harness, one of which is nearly new; lady's saddle, two gents' saddles, etc., etc.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Three glass cases and contents, two counters, one iron safe, one carpet, have been distrained for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the store of George Cook, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, New-York City, on the 15th day of July, inst., at 12 M. of that day.

Dated July 1, 1863. SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector, 32d Dist., N. Y., No. 130 Broadway.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 111 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, household furniture in good order. Walnut parlor and mahogany chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mantel mirror, mattresses, China, glass and crockery, and kitchen furniture.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

The proprietor of a military journal, now being established, is desirous of procuring the services of a gentleman of tact, energy and personal influence who has had experience in the army and knows how to deal with military men. Such arrangements will be made with a man of character and military standing as will secure to him a pleasant as well as profitable position. The journal is to be established on a sound basis, and will commend itself to the army and navy, not only by its intrinsic merits but by the official and personal influences enlisted in its behalf.

Address Box No. 1,872 New-York Post-office.
Or call at No. 194 Broadway, Room No 20, from 10 to 12 A. M.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

TO LITERARY MEN.—FOR SALE, ON ADvantageous terms, a high-class literary periodical of established reputation. Address, PUBLISHER, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $880,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the *FIRST* and *ONLY* lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.

JULY 1, 1863.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. COE, Trustee, vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way therefor, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon; including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station-houses and lots, and lands used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or provided by said Company, to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of the Receivers in said case; and all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including its franchise to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety—the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-half of the balance in one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited, with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.

JOHN H. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.
COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. je30-law5wTu

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,	Samuel Rayner,
Matthias Clark,	Cornelius Stephens,	Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett,	D. J'ck'n Steward,	Thomas J. Blanck,
Thomas Williams,	William Hertsel,	Crowell Adams,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles F. Hunter,	Henry David,
George Warner,	John O. More,	J. G. Blauvelt,
Chris. Gwyer,	Matthias Bloodgood,	Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler,	Eliphalet Bootman,	Albert Mann,
John P. Yelverton,	Abr'm. R. Van Nest,	J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis,	George Schmelzel,	James E. Hedges,
Solomon Banta,	Peter R. Christie,	Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir,	Joseph B. Miller.	

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE HENRY D. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Trumansburgh,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEAR REGIMENTS who have been mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can get the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,

JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

LEAD MINES TO LEASE.

The undersigned offers to lease for a long term of years his widely-known Coal Hill and Union Lead Mines, situate at Rossie, in the County of St. Lawrence and State of New-York, within 12 miles of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, which connects at Rome with the New-York Central Railroad and the New-York and Erie Canal.

The celebrity of these mines for their richness of yield, and the small expense at which they can be worked, render unnecessary any detailed description of them. If, however, such is desired, reference can be made to Appleton's "New American Cyclopedia," vol. 10, page 379, Article "Lead;" to "The Metallic Wealth of the United States," by J. D. Whitney, and to "The Natural History of the State of New-York," part 4, page 254, by Prof. Emmons.

Connected with each one of the above-mentioned mines are new and powerful steam-engines, necessary pumps and appurtenances—in short, all requisite tools and machinery of the most perfect and approved kinds for their immediate working, and which will be disposed of to the lessee at a low valuation.

To individuals desirous of profitably engaging in the manufacture of lead, or to stock companies that may be formed for that purpose, no mining property in this country can afford the advantages to be secured from a lease of the above-mentioned mines.

For terms, &c., inquire at my land offices in Ogdensburgh or Rossie, St. Lawrence County, New-York, or of Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., New-York City.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE PARISH.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. C. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 38 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 29, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 20th July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. [illegible] V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—[illegible] DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE, No. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst. free of Government tax. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1863.

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a [illegible] dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst. R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 59 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order.

JULY 1, 1863. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

INTEREST NOTICE.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent. per Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest as principal.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 30, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC PRESS; for particulars, inquire at No. 5 Bowling-Green, Room No 7.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—UNADILLA RAWLINGS by HOMER A. NELSON, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS—Summons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of June, 1863, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 2, 1863.

H. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings,
ju23-law7wTu and Attorney for Plaintiff.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3: sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEETINGS.

12TH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—8TH-av. Railroad to Harlem River. Citizens and property-owners are invited to attend a meeting at the Lion Brewery Hotel, 108th-st. and 9th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of

THOMAS MANSON, President,
A. N. LEWIS,
D. W. KNAPPE, } Secretaries.
Of the West End Improvement Association.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE MERCHANT TAILORS' ASSOCIATION of New-York and Brooklyn will be held at Clinton Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

W. H. BRAISTED, Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL pay the above reward to any one giving information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person who fired a bullet through the shutter of store No. 551 Broadway, some time between the evening of the 3d and morning of the 6th inst.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE,
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863. }

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:

Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.

Sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at this office, for furnishing by contract at this depot,

1,000 suits of Zouave uniform clothing.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the articles.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 9th instant, for the following articles of Stationery, viz:

147 Reams Foolscap Paper....12 lbs.
499 Reams Letter Paper....10 lbs.
270 Reams Note Paper....5 lbs.
270,000 Official Envelopes, No. 9.
25,000 Official Envelopes, No. 10.
15,000 Official Envelopes, No. 12.
70,000 Official Letter.
20 Dozen quart bottles Black Ink, Maynard & Noyes' or David's.
25 Dozen small bottles Red Ink—David's.
300 Dozen Steel Pens, assorted—Gillot's.
112 Dozen Octagon Lead Pencil (black.)
50 Dozen small bottles Mucilage.
2 Dozen spools Red Tape.
400 Memorandum Books (large size.)

All the above mentioned articles to be of the best quality of their kinds, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier. All to be ready in fifteen days from date hereof.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Viz.:

Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grummetted.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlertown to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles.

Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to

DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or P. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN HARLEM, ON THE EVENING OF THE 4th, while passing from 128th-st. and 4th-av. to Mount Morris, a black belt with steel clasp, to which were attached a lady's gold watch, neck chain and a gentleman's small diamond pin. Whoever will return them to Mr. J. D. BUCKOUT, at No. 125 Warren-st., or to Mrs. E. C. WEEKS, 128th-st., near 4th-av., will be liberally rewarded.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND SIXTEENTH sts., 4th-av. and the Brevoort House, a MINIATURE PAINTING ON IVORY. Any person who will return the same to the office of the Brevoort House will be handsomely rewarded.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.

100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENtlemen or gentleman and wife, with gas, bath, &c., at No. 34 West 29th-st. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife desire to obtain board in the house of a private family, where there are no other boarders; two front rooms on the second floor will be required; location between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address D., Box No. 135 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table....$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin....$126
Second Cabin....88
Steerage....25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 11.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday....July 18
EDINBURGH....Saturday....July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer SHANNON, Commander H. HARRIS, R. N. R., 2,864 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 11, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (very superior accommodations) $90, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 10, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER MARYLAND, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:50; Dey-st., (Pier No. 20 North River,) 8:30, daily. Fare 50 cents. Music, bait, lines, &c., on board.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY DWELLING, NEAR Madison-square. We have orders for City, suburban and farm property, which we can make available to parties desiring to place property in the market.

JOHNS & BRO., Real Estate Brokers,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9¼ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.

H. GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
and intermediate landings,
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,

Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.

Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms.

For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

FOR SALE,

THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. P. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL,
NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Is open for families and the public generally.
A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that has chartered the little steamer LAURA, to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-street at 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare, 50c.

J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Enlarged and improved, is now open; beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c.; abundance of fruit, vegetables, milk, butter and ice. For terms, address B. DERRICK, Manager, or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st. Tickets to the house by Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS are unoccupied at Moore's Farmhouse, Manhasset, L. I. These rooms were engaged by a family prevented by sickness from occupying them. Communication, by steamer, at 9.15 A. M. and 4 P. M. to Sands' Point. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., or C. VANDERVOORT, Esq., No. 15 Gold-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY and child, seven years of age, for the Summer, within two hours of the City, in hotel or boarding-house; terms not to exceed $7 per week. Address H, with particulars, Box No. 118 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily residing at Yonkers, can accommodate one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife with board for the Summer or the year; 15 minutes' walk from depot. Address S., Box 2,530 N. Y. Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM-house, not over 100 miles from New-York, for two ladies and two children, where plenty of vegetables and fruit can be had. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, C. H. W., No. 251 9th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour of the City, for a gentleman and his wife, with accommodation for a horse; a liberal price will be paid for a suitable place. Address C. B. A., with full particulars, Box No. 132 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM near the line of the Harlem Railroad, from 40 to 60 miles from the City. Address ROEBUCK, Box No. 1,557 New-York City, with full description, terms, &c.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—A small family having a large house and pleasant grounds, will receive a family to board until Sept. 10. Address K., North Shore Post-office, Staten Island.

BOARD, WITH FURNISHED ROOMS, can be had for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen, at Bloomfield, N. J. Call upon or address WM. CRUTTENDEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE.
ONE WEEK MORE.
ONE WEEK MORE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,

the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.

This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,

as they appear in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk, 14, Danbury, 15 and 16, and Bridgeport 17 and 18, previous to sailing for Europe. Such a

FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY

is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet

PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,

and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.

EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

In the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their wedding dresses and other costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the play, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.

The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with

SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
The best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS

in the country. It is composed of the best talent of

TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,

the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.

They give their inimitable performances

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Great success of the Comedy Company under the management of

MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
The great comedian,
MR. SETCHELL,
received with roars of laughter.

To-night will be presented three charming pieces,

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
WANTED, 1,000 MILLINERS
AND
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
Abounding in
MIRTH and
MUSIC,

and in which Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Sol. Smith, Jr., T. E. Morris, Boyd, Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd, and other talented artists will appear.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD IS IN PERFECT ORDER.

Freight will be received for all points, and forwarded with dispatch.

LEECH & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 1 Astor House,
No. 1 South William-st., New-York.

All passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will be run as heretofore.

The rebels did no injury to the road at any point.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent,
No. 1 Astor House, New-York.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A NICE little country residence, 14 acres, new buildings; house contains nine rooms; nice brook; 15 miles in New-Jersey; commutation, $50. Inquire at TAYLOR'S Carriage Repository, No. 66 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FACTORY BUILDING AND STEAM power for sale; building 50x50, with 45 horse power; engine and boiler and a full line of machinery for planing, sawing, &c., will be sold together, or without the machinery, or will take a partner and continue the planing and add the kindling-wood, sawing and splitting, for which every facility is at hand. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

LAND! LAND! LAND! LAND! LAND!—better than greenbacks or Five-Twenty stock. Desirable lands for sale, near New-York, in plots from 1 to 20 acres. Inquire of J. STEVENS, No. 18 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FARMS.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY—three miles south of Poughkeepsie—containing 100 acres, with a good river site. Apply to D. O. YAIL, Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley.

Begins at 8; concludes at 20 minutes to 11.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1863.
THE ATTRACTION OF THE CITY.
John Brougham's grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
Now in the
SIXTH WEEK
OF ITS
TRIUMPHANT CAREER,
AND
NO DIMINUTION
IN THE NIGHTLY THRONGS,
To witness the
MOST DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS
KNOWN TO THE METROPOLIS FOR YEARS.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,

Who has purchased the sole right for the production of this splendid play in America, as

CARRICKFERGUS,

an Irish soldier of fortune, with the song "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."

Mr. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
UNAPPROACHABLE CAST,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS
AND FURNITURE.
With the most complete
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET
IN THE COUNTRY.
Musical Conductor....HARVEY D. DODWORTH

Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

IRVING HALL.
THE STEREOPTICON.

The great success attending this wonderful exhibition has induced the management to continue it during this week.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMMES
EACH EVENING,
And WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical work men this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

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NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL WAR is ended," by FOSTER; "Dear One I Think of Thee," LAURENCE; "Nora Dearest," PARKHURST; "I'd Dream for Ever More," BISHOP. All of which are first-class songs. Price 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

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EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTE
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SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

AT $2, WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; bookkeeping, writing, and arithmetic taught for $10 at No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College No. 62 Bowery. Col. PAINE the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,

WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY—STAMFORD Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 130 West-15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French School, No. 8 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th av., will reopen on the 15th of September.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL,
J. W. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. J. ADAMS & CO., in New-York and Boston, is this day dissolved by limitation, CHARLES and WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN retiring from the business. J. J. ADAMS is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Signed,
J. J. ADAMS,
CHARLES VAUGHAN,
WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN.

The business of J. J. Adams & Co. will be continued at No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York, by J. J. ADAMS, under the same style as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WALDRON, ROBB & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHANIEL WALDRON. By agreement between the surviving partners, the authority to liquidate the affairs of the late firm is vested in Mr. GEORGE B. WALDRON.

GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN AND HENRY B. KEEN are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO., No. 16 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

LOOMIS L. WHITE.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Dissatisfaction with Confederate Military Rule.

SIGNIFICANT NEWSPAPER THREATS.

The Lone Star Flag Again Talked of.

SAM HOUSTON ON MARTIAL LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Tuesday, April 21, 1863.

Inclosed I send you some interesting Texas papers. Trade with Texas is not so brisk as it was a few months ago, owing to the restrictions put upon the exportation of cotton by the Confederate authorities. Still, enough cotton is sold here to procure for the rebels all their military supplies. Powder, saltpetre, army-cloth, rope, bagging, &c., &c., leave here almost every day for the different Rio Grande crossings.

You can form some idea of the importance the trade with Mexico has been to Texas by referring to the extracts inclosed. All the Texas papers are freely denouncing the orders interfering with their trade, and it seems the feeling of nearly all, except it be a few contractors and speculators, who are pecuniarily benefitted by them.

It is rumored here that all restrictions upon the exportation of cotton have been removed. Should this be the case, we can soon expect to see the trade with Texas again grow into the enormous proportions it had assumed a few months ago, and again see the streets of Monterey crowded by train after train, loaded with the very articles that give life and endurance to the rebellion, leaving here daily for the Rio Grande, and from thence to find their way to every part of the Confederacy.

The persecutions of Union men in Western Texas still continue. A friend at Piedras Negras (a small town opposite Fort Duncan on the Rio Grande) writes me the following: "A few men reached here to-day from San Antonio. They report passing on the roadside, near that town, three men hanging—two Germans and one American. At another place on the road one of this party says he saw an American hanging. He was a fine-looking man and well-dressed."

Friends lately from San Antonio assure me that there are still a large number of Union men left in Western Texas. They are relying much upon the energies of Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, and hope that soon, through him, a force will be sent to their assistance.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

The Texan newspapers which our correspondent sends us are singular specimens of typographical art. They are printed upon thick paper and thin, and their color would indicate that the "feeder" took whatever came handiest, for it seems immaterial whether white, brown or yellow were used. The Houston *Telegraph* and the Texas (Austin) *Almanac* are among them, and the dates received extend from March 9 to April 11. We make the following interesting extracts:

BREAKERS AHEAD.

From the Almanac Extra—Austin, Texas, April 2.

Before the breaking up of the Legislature, some of the members met in caucus and determined on running M. M. POTTER for Governor. A meeting was held a few days ago, in San Antonio, at which MAVERICK, WAELDER and SIMPSON made speeches, and by which POTTER was duly nominated as their choice for Governor, and M. D. K. TAYLOR for Lieutenant-Governor. Of course, other meetings were held in different sections, as preconcerted and predetermined on at the caucus. We hear of no prominent candidates in the East. POTTER and CHAMBERS are the strongest men that have yet been spoken of.

The issue most to be dreaded will be forced into the canvass by the *consummate folly of our Trans-Mississippi Commander.* Every man in Texas feels that the power exercised by HOLMES and his subordinates has been usurped, and is an outrageous piece of military presumption and arrogance. Unless the orders are revoked at once, a Governor will be elected *under the pledge that he will use armed force to put down these high-handed military usurpations.*

Nothing that LINCOLN has done smacks more strongly of despotism than the cotton orders of BEE, HART and HOLMES; and our people, as soon as they understand that the exercise of such power is not legitimate, will not stand it for an hour. They will cordially yield obedience to what is constitutional, legal and legitimate, though attended with the greatest of sacrifices; but to expect them to conform to the rule of despotism is to ask that of them *which they denied Lincoln, and which they will die rather than yield to any one. There are breakers ahead, and unless the gathering clouds are dispersed, that anarchical word which has been the death-knell to central power in Mexico, and, finally, the death-knell of all power save military power in that unfortunate Republic, will be heard in our State—the word Pronunciamiento.*

It is clearly the duty of the Governor to remonstrate and strongly protest against these unconstitutional and iniquitous usurpations of power. It is equally his plain and imperative duty, should his protest and remonstrances prove unavailing, to declare them, by proclamation, null and void, and prevent their execution by the use of every means in his power—*even to resort to armed force, if no milder means will answer.* There is no necessity, military or civil, that can contravene, override or supplant the Constitution. The higher law doctrine of Mr. SEWARD, which is the ruling spirit of the Northern Government, which has sundered the Union and deluged the land in blood, is the abhorrence and detestation of the Southern people, *and we will have none of it,* let it emanate from what quarter it may—whether from LINCOLN and his radicals, or Lieut.-Gen. HOLMES and his speculating understrappers.

No loyal man really questions the political ignorance of those military trade regulators. We should not be surprised if an attempt was made by our internal enemies to alienate the affections of the people from the cause in which we are engaged, by making them believe that this stupendous folly emanated *from and is indorsed by the President at Richmond.*

One thing is certain—should it be indorsed and continued, *a State Governor will be elected upon the issue, and as the least of two evils, submission to usurped power, or the Lone Star flag, they will choose the latter.* God forbid that such a calamity should befall us; but we chose the path of honor when we left the old Government, and will discard the chains of servitude, though wrapped in velvet and extended to us by the very hands that have hitherto defended us.

WHEAT.

The Dallas *Herald*, of April 1st, which is published right in the heart of the wheat region, says: "The prospects for the wheat crop in this region were never better. We regard the wheat as now safe beyond a possibility of a doubt. The only fear we have is that labor will be too scarce when the harvest sets in to take care of the crop. In view of this, it is important that every energy should be used to procure all the available labor that can be obtained from other sections of the State, for all acknowledge the importance to the country of saving every grain of wheat that is grown. It will be needed for our armies and for home consumption. Citizens from Southern Texas having large forces could do no more patriotic thing than to send up their surplus labor to engage in saving the wheat crop."

SAM. HOUSTON REDIVIVUS.

The Houston *Telegraph* settles the fact that Gen. HOUSTON still lives, or, at least, that he was alive on Aug. 19, 1862, for it publishes a paper bearing his signature, addressed to Gov. LUBBOCK, protesting against the declaration of martial law by Gen. HEBERT. The letter concludes thus:

"I know not where the authority emanated from by which such a proclamation was issued and such powers assumed, nor does it matter if it tramples under foot our fundamental laws. I must, as a freeman and citizen, in the name of the Constitution and laws, most earnestly and solemnly protest against the letter and spirit of Gen. HEBERT's proclamation. To do less than this, I could not, while I love the liberties of my country.

I understand the Confederacy not to be a *union*, but a *league* of States, each one *absolutely sovereign in itself*, and with a *right* to secede from the Confederacy whenever it may think proper so to do. If I am right in this, it would seem to me fit and proper that the Confederate Government should make a requisition on the Governor of the State, as the head of sovereignty, for the requisite quota of troops, and leave to *his* discretion the mode of raising them. For the Confederate Government to send its military officers to a *sovereign* State to supersede the Governor in the exercise *of* its authority, as has been done in Texas, (though I have heard of it in no other State,) does not seem to me to be exercising Confederate powers, but *central* and *absolute* power. It may be said that *this* is not a time to discuss these matters. My answer is, the time to discuss *the principle* of liberty is whenever the *rights* of the *citizen* are *invaded*, or the *laws trampled under foot!* Acquiescence to usurpation is—*Slavery!* Is necessity urged in behalf of such things? My answer is, *necessity* is the plea of *tyrants*, and the exercise of *unrestrained will*, the throne of *Despotism!* If the question is asked, what can be done *now*, I would say, let everything that has been done, inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, be revoked by their author or authors, and the Governor left free to exercise his functions, as he is sworn to support the Constitution, and in the 10th section it declares: '*He shall take care* that the *laws* are *faithfully executed*.' The 5th article of the Bill of Rights, declares, in the last clause, 'And no law shall ever be passed, curtailing the liberty of speech or the press.' How far this is regarded, I cannot say, but I have heard that informers are busy, from what motives I *know* not, and *care* not, in reporting to the Provost-Marshals private conversations, said to be used in families, and grave inferences deduced from them against parties, without the slightest foundation in truth, and to the scandal of those whom they seek to implicate.

These evils are annoying and vexations to patriots. If they had been introduced from *necessity*, and without expense to the Government, very well; but when we take into consideration that they will unnecessarily burden the community with an additional tax of *at least* one half million of dollars, it furnishes another grave cause for regret. I murmur at no necessary contributions to crown our cause with success. In my only son out of childhood I have given to it the staff of my age, and the right arm of my strength. The unutterable anguish which I have witnessed in my domestic circle, as well in relation to the mystery which hung around our son's fate, as his sufferings from his wounds, have not caused me to utter a complaint, or to think less of my rights as a freeman and patriot, than I have done in other days. It would be unmanly in me were I to repine at my lot, when I witness around me many others who have suffered greater bereavements, and whose *sorrows* claim my lively sympathies.

That you, sir, may live to enjoy a prosperous and happy administration to yourself and country, is my sincere and earnest desire.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Central-American War—M. Belly Again—The War on the Transit Route—Gen. Jerez, &c.

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

With the exception of this little Republic of the mountains, all Central America is now wrapped in the flames of civil strife, and how long Costa Rica will resist the Spanish-American impulse for "pitching into" revolutions is somewhat problematical. Costa Rica is to-day as happy, well-governed a country as is on the continent, and it is to be hoped that the wisdom of her rulers will keep this flourishing little Republic from engaging in a strife in which she has everything to lose and nothing to gain.

New complications in the Central-American Transit question are, it seems, about to occur. It is said that Monsieur BELLY, of Nicaragua Canal celebrity, who is now here, has made a secret transit contract with the Martinez Government in Nicaragua, which leaves the American Company completely out in the cold. He is now here for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of Costa Rica, to the grant of Nicaragua, in which, it is believed, he will be successful. That the vested rights of Americans in the Nicaragua Transit will receive the protection from our Government they require there is no doubt, but at the same time it would be well to keep an eye out for this meddlesome little Frenchman, who, with his intrigues, it will be remembered, did us a great deal of harm in Central America, a few years ago.

Gen. CHOMORRO and Col. THOMAS, of Lake Nicaragua celebrity, accompanied by a number of officers arrived here a few days since, having retreated hither across the wilderness from the Lake, undergoing great hardships on the road.

Many of the officers openly denounce CHOMORRO for cowardice and incapacity not alone, but accuse him of treachery, and state that his position on the Lake and River San Juan was impregnable, and that when he ordered the retreat, THOMAS expostulated with him against such a measure, and intreated him with tears in his eyes, for permission to remain, if with but a tithe of the force, and defend the position, which was refused. Col. THOMAS leaves in the steamer to-morrow, with several other officers, for La Union, to join Gen. JEREZ; but it is understood that CHOMORRO will return to Nicaragua, and accept an amnesty from MARTINEZ. This, of course, ends the war on the Transit route for the present.

There is no doubt that that unquiet spirit, JEREZ, will keep up the war against MARTINEZ without faltering. He has great prestige in Central America, is a brave and able leader, and is possessed of liberal ideas—greatly in contrast with those of public men generally in this country—which gives him the strong sympathies of the masses. You may now expect stirring news from this quarter by each mail.

NICARAGUA.

The Battle Flag of the First Regiment Excelsior Brigade—Interesting Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
FIRST REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 22, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: A circular was issued from General Headquarters of the State of New-York, dated Jan. 21, 1863, in which it was desired that all regimental colors worn out in service should be sent to those headquarters, that they might be deposited in the archives of the State, in an appropriate manner, as a record of the valor and fortitude of her sons.

In reply to the circular, I have addressed the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, and informed him that the tattered flag of my regiment—mere rags—under which my command has so often, so gallantly and so successfully fought—within sight of which, and cheered and animated by it, *hundreds* have fallen—is not the property of the *State* of New-York; it belongs to the *City* of New-York. It was given to us by her Common Council, and cannot be disposed of without their consent and approval.

Under the precious rags which once were so proudly borne, more men have fallen in a *single fight* than ever fell under any other flag in the Army of the United States since this war commenced, hence we value it. What, your Honor, are we to do with it? Is there a repository in the legislative halls of the City where the battle-stained flags she so generously gave her sons can be returned and preserved; or would compliance with the circular from General Headquarters be agreeable to your Honor and the Common Council?

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed,) J. EGBERT FARNHAM,
Col. Com'g 1st Reg't Excelsior Brig., 70th Reg. N. Y.

NOTE.—The "single fight" to which Col. FARNHAM refers in his letter to the Mayor, is the battle of Williamsburgh, fought May 5, 1862.

Col. FARNHAM's regiment went into that fight with 600 privates and 27 officers, and his loss on that occasion footed up:

338 privates killed and wounded.
23 officers killed and wounded.

Col. FARNHAM was himself seriously wounded in that fight, but he is now at the head of his regiment ready to do battle in defence of our country and to protect the flag he loves so well.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1863.

Col. J. Egbert Farnham, First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, Seventieth New-York Volunteers:

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ult., in relation to the colors of your regiment presented by this City, and the glorious history of which you allude to so impressively, has been duly received.

In answer to your inquiry whether in the Legislative halls of the City there is a repository where the battle-stained flags of her volunteer soldiery may be preserved, I am happy to inform you that the Governor's Room, in our City Hall, is used by us for that purpose, and already contains a number of the war-worn colors of regiments from this City.

Should you do us the honor to transmit the colors to which you refer, we will take pride in preserving them as a testimonial to the heroic valor of our citizen soldiers who have bravely fought under them, and as a sacred memento of those of them who offered up their lives in defence of their country.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Naval Movements.

CONGRATULATING CAPT. MEADE.

Yesterday was marked by unprecedented rejoicing on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, at the Navy-yard. Navy and army officers and influential citizens congregated to congratulate Capt. MEADE on the glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, commanded by his brother. The band was kept in uniform, discoursing national music, during a great portion of the day; and the crew of the old *North* frequently cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, for General and Captain MEADE. It may not be amiss to state that the Meade family are entitled to an immense sum of money—some millions we believe—from the Government, owing to some international financial arrangements between the United States and Spain, the Government of the latter country having originally borrowed the money from Gen. MEADE's father, who was a Pennsylvanian.

GUNS FOR CHARLESTON.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department directing the shipment to Port Royal of a large number of heavy rifled guns for our Monitors. Yesterday, several of these immense pieces of ordnance were put on board a vessel at the Navy-yard. They are to replace the 15-inch guns now on board the *Nahant*, *Weehawken*, and other armored ships. A large pile of ammunition is also under orders for shipment.

THE ROANOKE AT SEA.

The iron-clad *Roanoke* went to sea yesterday, and tried her engines in every way. One of our reporters accompanied her down the bay. She steamed seven knots easily, and every part of her machinery worked admirably. The Department has chartered a steamer to accompany and tend her. The waves had no visible influence on the great load of iron, which pushed itself through the water as steadily as possible. Capt. SANDS hopes to get ten knots out of the vessel before long.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SHOT IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officer McGLOIN, of the Sixth Ward, found a man lying upon the sidewalk in Leonard-street, in an insensible and almost helpless condition. He was taken to the Station-house, where it was found that he had received a wound in the head, apparently from a pistol ball. When he was sufficiently revived to speak, he stated that his name was RICHARD LIEMANN, and his residence No. 149 Leonard-street. That while he was standing in front of his own door, some person who is unknown to him, came up behind him, and shot him in the head with a pistol. He further stated that he could form no idea as to the cause of so deadly an assault upon him. LIEMANN was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where, after an examination, the surgeons of that institution pronounced the wound to be a very serious one, the ball having fractured the skull and penetrated the brain. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—Forty-five blockade runners, comprising the passengers, crew, engineers, etc., of the prize steamer *Britannia*, which run the blockade off Charleston, with a cargo of cotton, and was captured forty miles from Nassau, by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived at this port on Sunday in the transport *Adela*. They were taken to the United States Marshal's Office yesterday, and committed to the House of Detention. The arrival of the prize *Britannia* is hourly expected.

WEEKLY MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending yesterday, shows the deaths of the past week to have been 390, of whom 109 were men, 74 were women, 119 were boys, and 110 were girls, being a decrease of 11 from the previous week, and an increase of 57 over the corresponding week last year. One hundred and ninety-three of the deaths were of children under five years of age.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS.—Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, formerly of this City, now a resident of New-Orleans, and here on a short visit, proposes to deliver a public address on National affairs, on some day of which due announcement will be made. Mr. HOTALING has recently been at Gen. BANKS' head quarters, near Port Hudson.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted a considerable amount of business. The special order being the veto of the Mayor on the bill of the Committee on the examination of the Water Accounts, it was, on motion of Alderman BELKNAP, deferred for one week.

Alderman STRONG offered a preamble and resolutions in relation to the death of Capt. HENRY COOHEN, Company K, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third regiment, N. Y. S. V., who was killed while gallantly leading his company in the second attack on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. The resolutions condoled with the wife and family of deceased, and directed that a copy be sent to them. They were unanimously adopted.

The name of Mr. JOHN H. FUNK was presented by the Mayor, as Water Commissioner, but the election was deferred for two weeks.

The Health Officer presented a long communication in relation to the dirty condition of the streets, and recommending that they be cleaned forthwith. The subject was referred to a Committee of Five, for report at the next meeting.

Alderman STRONG moved that PATRICK McGINN be appointed Dockmaster at the foot of South Sixth-street, and JAMES QUINN, Dockmaster at the foot of South Fourth-street. Alderman KALBFLEISCH moved that Mr. JAMES E. WEAVER be appointed as Master for both docks, which was carried.

Alderman STRONG offered a resolution declaring the grant of the Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad Company null and void, the same not having been granted in conformity to law. The subject was referred to the Railroad Committee, for examination and report.

After some further business, the Board adjourned for one week.

THE SHIP JOINERS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The ship joiners in the Navy-yard struck for higher wages on Wednesday last, and are still idle. They received, for the first class, $2 50 per day; second class, $2 25, and third class, $2. They ask an advance of 25 cents for each class—the amount, as demanded, being paid outside.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, TUESDAY, JULY 7.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31½, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUMMER.—The weather-wise predict that we are to have an uncommonly hot Summer. In view of this fact, the celebrated KNOX has fashioned a Summer hat for gents which is as "light as a feather" though presenting the outward appearance of a superb dress hat. It can be seen at the well-known No. 212 Broadway, and will be worn by everybody in town and at Saratoga.

[Advertisement.]

"ROYAL COURTSHIP"—How Conducted—The Women of Turkey—Manners and Customs—Dresses—Veiled Ladies—Love—Courtship—Money—How They Manage in England—Female Life in London—Sewing Women—Their Condition—Clean Teeth—Pure Breath—Etc. In July PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15c. $1 50 a year. All newsmen have it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 6—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—M. Le Brun, lady, Miss Le Brun, three children and nurse, Pauline, Kate, Mary P., Frank and John Higgins, Rev. D. Jenkins, W. T. Herckenrath and lady, Mrs. J. Cannon, two children and servant, Mrs. Large and three children, J. H. Benson, A. Bredt, R. Gardner, Mrs. Hartich, C. Curale, Mr. De Erlon, George Peacock, Mr. and Miss Hamarth, J. Smith, F. Butler and lady, Mr. Hubbell and lady, Mrs. Le Blanc, Miss H. Depalso, Dr. Kyde, Rev. W. K. Rycraft and lady, Joseph Mearle and 689 steerage.

JULY 5—*In steamship Bavaria, from Southampton, &c.*—S. Sykes and wife, six children and servant, Adele Galopp, four children and servant, Jacobine Lemann, two children and servant, Therera Scharwenka, Marie Quist, Lewis Switzer, Madame Armstrong and child, J. H. K. Kaster, Adolph Tietgens, Elise Lund, and 213 in the steerage.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall.—B. Brewster and wife, R. Jordan, wife and three children, Mrs. Booth and son, Mr. Oppenheimer, R. M. Jessup, Capt. T. Lyle, Rev. W. Anderson, Mrs. Thompson and two children, Mr. Mayer, wife and three children, Mr. Norris, L. Cunningham, R. Godchaux, wife and seven children, J. M. Morrison, A. G. Hasey, Mr. Tabatti, W. N. States, wife and child, Mrs. Paul, W. P. Hanson, J. P. Rynders and wife, J. Moffitt and wife, A. J. Ellis, M. Levy, J. E. Johnston, M. McCaffrey, H. E. Robinson, Mrs. Henry and child, Mrs. Nancy Lang, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Rawley and child, Mrs. Keirney, W. Martin, J. Studeman, W. P. Hazeltine, H. Allen, James Mentheair, D. Divoll, wife and child, C. A. Fisher, wife and child, Miss Poal, Miss Wiley, F. Ebenhardt, Miss Herkenhomer, Mr. Willis, wife and child, Mr. Heyer, wife and two children, Mrs. Tharks and two children, J. P. King, J. T. Bowman, P. Hoffman, B. Sharhardt, James C. Patrick, J. Graham and wife, Mrs. James L. Frask, Mrs. R. D. Goodman, Miss Julia Lyons, S. Bucklin and wife, Mrs. James A. Mars, Mrs. O. C. Davis and child, S. G. Reed and wife, Mrs. E. Cairnes, D. Henleese, Lieut. P. C. Kennedy, S. Rosenhalt, Wm. Passer, wife and two children, M. Peck and two children, Wm. Gilpin, Mrs. Bernheim and three children, R. D. Clairmont, T. Hardy, A. H. Von Landenberg, E. W. Shaw, G. Orcutt wife and child, Mrs. C. Herron, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mrs. Ivory, Mrs. Hastings, J. Newton, Mrs. Hardy and two children, Miss Julia Rappelye, Otto Berkner, D. C. Rogers and wife, G. Kennedy, Miss Thompson, J. Benton, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Nellie Williams, Wm. May and wife, Mrs. Bunce and two children, Miss Susan Wright, N. Lowles, J. McClure, Col. A. Ormsby, M. M. Miller, J. P. Moore, Mrs. Williams and two children, H. G. Landers, S. Rockwell, E. Block, Mrs. Tribourg, J. T. Howard, Wm. Slee, C. Brouer and lady, Mr. Knehr, Rev. J. W. Major, H. Lambert, D. T. Small.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana.—M. McDonald, G. A. Anderson, Juande Rivas, B. La Cruz, Miss E. R. Dood, Miss E. Dodd, Miss A. H. Dodd, Miss M. G. Hill, E. Bendelany, J. Escalon, Miss L. C. Fish, Geo. French, J. Casnovia, S. Mayer, Rear Admiral C. Wilkes and servant, U. S. N., Acting Master Frederick D. Stewart and servant, U. S. N., Ensign A. C. Alexander, U. S. N., C. L. Deeinen, A. H. Powell, T. Guerra, R. Capo, M. Cornelias, E. W. Carrgle, J. Lewson, F. Hurris, Mr. Strauss, T. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, James Lessure, W. Owheiot, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beauchery, Mrs. D. Guntier, J. R. Simoni, L. Wilson, D. N. Cummings, J. Angierra, H. Shields, Miss E. Maker, J. Machado, M. Monhayen, M. A. Avinona, E. Taubert, L. Drescher, M. Ducassi, J. Gaudet, M. Olari, R. Seguerica, S. Armess, J. Bruce, A. Mitchell, F. Cobden, C. Hackbeck, Mrs. W. Murphy and child, Mrs. R. C. Rhodes, and 13 in steerage.

In U. S. steamship Key West, from New-Orleans.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Lenethal and children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Volney and five children, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. H. Currie and servant, Mr. and Mrs. P. Starling and four children, Mrs. M. A. Walters, Mrs. H. Pratrawke and child, Mrs. H. Cole and child, M. Lavolet, J. B. Ashley, J. Davis, J. Quigg, E. Stockbridge and three sons, Thomas Burke, T. Friel, J. Friel, J. Ward, Wm. Scheckman, J. O'Connor, J. Chilcott, J. Lawrence, Mrs. J. B. Brown, Miss A. Pattison, Miss A. Kenmenger, Mrs. Brant and five children, W. F. Paynton, Capt. J. F. Lee, J. Anderson, H. Henson, A. Johnsy, G. Growels, G. Hearing, R. Goden, H. Shetland, M. Sullivan, H. Froge, M. Coly, A. Miller.

In U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, from New-Orleans.—Major Charles A. R. Dimond, 2d Louisiana Volunteers; Capt. A. F. F. Hall, 14th Maine Volunteers; Capt. Albert S. Norton, 176th New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. Wheaton, 75th New-York Volunteers; Capt. E. T. F. Robinson, 13th Maine Volunteers; Capt. John J. Tanner, 128th New-York Volunteers, and 12 privates in the steerage, discharged and wounded soldiers.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda.—Miss Mary Brown, Miss Artemesa Brown, R. Outerbridge, Miss Susan Thiers, Miss Caroline Outerbridge, Mrs. Emma Guilding, Miss O'Harvey, Miss Gertrude Prott, Miss Martha Holmes, Miss Mary King, Miss Mary J. Mitchell, Miss Eliza Mitchell, Mrs. S. Hunter, Miss Ann Watts, Mrs. Jane Banks, G. Brown, J. Mitchell, Wm. O'Brien.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises..11 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 32 | Gov. Island.. 1 21 | Hell Gate.. 2 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Mersey, (Br.,) Frono, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Fanny, Thorp, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., J. H. Valentine & Co.

Steamers Salvor, Mott, Washington, James Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool, Jas. T. Tapscott; Leontin, (Brem.,) Renses, Bremen, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Newcomb, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Gen. Baily, Noyes, Barcelona, Tupper & Beattie.

Barks Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Connery, Dublin, Barclay & Livingston; Daphne, (Norw.,) Laison, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. B. Hamilton, Haskell, Boston, M. C. Hamilton.

Brigs E. A. Reed, Hayden, New-Orleans, Dewey & Collins; Primrose, (Br.,) Halley, St. Johns, N. F., B. W. Newell; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johnson, Belize, Hon., Josiah Jex; Bampenzo, (Ital.,) Viole, Gibralter and Malta, F. Berthoud.

Schooners J. B. Beecker, Edwards, Philadelphia; William Gray, Buell, Middletown, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Son; Rowena, Elliott, Boston; Oregon, Pratt, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown & Co.; Union, Burham, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; A. B. Terry, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hockanon, Robinson, Boston, James V. Haviland; Elizabeth B., Burgess, Gloucester; Ocean Bird, Nason, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Maria Anna, (Hol.,) De Jong, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Sloops Oak, Davis, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Onward, (Br.,) Brown, Kingston, Va., J. B. Gage.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool 24th ult., and Queenstown 25th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 689 passengers to John G. Dale. Passed Cape Race 2d inst., at 6 P. M., fired a gun and threw the news for the Associated Press overboard. Since then have had dense fogs. 25th ult., at 3:40 A. M., 12 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound E. Same day, at 6¾ A. M., off Salters, passed ships Cultivator and Guy Mannering, bound up Channel.

U. S. steamer Belvidere, Winters, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. steamship Gov. Buckingham, from a cruise.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Marseilles 62 ds., with wine and salt to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Il Giovanni, (Ital.,) Guida, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Topeka, Lunberg, New-Orleans June 12, with sugar and 20 passengers to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Primogenito, (Aust.,) Zetto, Cardiff 57 ds., with coal to John G. Dale.

Bark Thetis, Kimball, Pernambuco 33 ds., with a cargo of pepper from Sumatra, to W. A. Sale & Co.

Brig Lorenz, (Dan.,) Von Ehren, Montevideo 49 ds., with wool and hides to order.

Brig Continental, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Toss, Trinidad de Cuba June 10, via Philadelphia 5 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Iris, (Br., of Arichat, N. S.,) Burritt, Maragues June 19, with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Hadding, Lange, Marseilles 49 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Southern Belle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Grosenich, Demarara June 14, with sugar to J. Eneas.

Brig New-York, Starace, Malaga 46 ds., in ballast to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Mansoni, (of Searsport,) Carlan, Cardenas June 18, via Philadelphia July 1, with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbould, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes to Jones & Lough. Had light southerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Three Sisters, Banna, Messina May 2, passed Gibralter May 27, with fruit, etc., to Moore & Henry. The Three Sisters has had strong westerly gales from lon. 38 to 45 W., and since then had light easterly winds with dense fog.

Brig Henry Laurens, Johnson, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Bayley, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal, for Dighton, Mass.

Schr. Lockness, Gandy, Turks Island 10 ds., with salt to Thomas James.

Schr. Eleanore, Remers, Trinidad de Cuba 17 ds., with Ynaga del Valle & Co.

Schr. Meteor, (Br., of Bermuda,) Dunscombe, Bermuda 9 ds., with potatoes, etc., to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Murchie, Sagua June 25, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Passed, bound in, brig Sarah Ackerly, from Havana.

Schr. Lucy, Smith, Calais 7 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Brooks, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Debonnaire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Onslow, Higgins, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. New-Haven, Lovell, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Lebanah, Teal, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Samuel A. Appleton, Salisbury, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Volant, Cousins, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Nicola, Ingalls, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Delaware, Furbush, Rockland, with lime. 4th inst., coming through Hell Gate, without a pilot, struck on the Gridiron; threw overboard 100 barrels of lime before she would float.

Schr. Charles Lovering, Jones, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Presto, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Vinalhaven 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Juno, Mills, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. English, Chase, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Rolerson, Terhune, Boston 3 ds., with barrels.

Schr. Agricola, Burch, Providence.

Schr. Serchell, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Raymond, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

U. S. iron-clad steam battery Roanoke.
Steamship Mersey, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
Steamer Pioneer.
Bark Brilliant.

Miscellaneous.

On the Fourth of July, as the Bremen steamship Bremen, Capt. Meyer, was passing down the bay, and when abreast of the iron-clad Roanoke, she fired a National salute and dipped her colors, which compliment was acknowledged by the iron-clad.

The Br. bark Young Nova Scotian and brig Time, came to the City yesterday, from the lower Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 5.—Arr. barks Fury, Palermo; B. Burgess, Cienfuegos; Jane, do.; brig Chatham, do.; schrs. Emeline, Turks Island; Fleetwing, Jeremie.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, June 28.—Arr. prize steamers Planter and Neptune; gunboat Alabama; bark Alexander McNeill and brig Mary E. Milliken, both from Philadelphia; steamer Illinois, from New-York for New-Orleans, for coal. Ships Franquebar, Wallis and Constellation are discharging coal.

Spoken, &c.

Jeanette—Br. bark, hence steering E., June 29, off Bermuda.

James Keen—wh. schr., 2 months out, with 5 bbls. black fish, 3d inst., lat. 38 36, lon. 73 40.

Lucy Darling—Br. brig, hence for St. Thomas, 2d inst., lat. 38 15, lon. 73 35.

James—wh. schr., of Marion, Mass., 2 months out, with 5 bbls. out.

Young Turk—U. S. bark, cruising, 1st inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 68.

Portsmouth—ship, of Portsmouth, Tarleton, from Leghorn May 6, for New-York, June 12, lat. 26, lon. 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez 19th inst., brig Robert Kirkland, for Baltimore in two days, and others.

At Pernambuco June 2, bark Warren Hallett, disg.

Arr. at Valparaiso May 16, bark Peterson, Boston, 29th, bark Lucy A. Nickels, New-York.

Arr. at Callao May 30, Prima Donna, San Francisco; 31st, Eastern Star, do.; Caledonia, Rio Janeiro; June 2, Northern Crown, Chinchas; Rowell Sprague, Rio Janeiro; B. G. Blanchard, Liverpool; 3d, Alfred Storer, do.; 4th, Bazaar, Chinchas; 5th, bark John Rhynas, Buenos Ayres; 7th, Regent, Boston; 8th, Ocean Express, Chinchas; 10th, Erie, do. Sld. May 30, Corinne, Chinchas; Hazeltine, do.; Santa Claus, Hamburg; June 1, Henry Clark, Chinchas; 2d, Mameluke, do.; 3d, B. G. Blanchard, do., 6th, Young Eagle, do.; Prima Donna, do.; 10th, Ocean Express, England; 11th, Roswick, Chinchas; Samuel Adams, France; 12th, bark John Rhynas, Chinchas.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

QUEENSTOWN, June 25.

Arrived from New-York—Romula, at Queenstown; Amelia, at Belfast; Germania, at Havre; Lucy and Paul, Heloch and Jubilaum, at Browershaven.

Arrived from Boston—Carl der Grosse, at Lelvock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a splendid bay coupé horse, 16½ hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle driver. Also, double-harness, single-harness, &c.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 211 West 33d-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information in confidence,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose OF THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement and send for it, AND
AVOID IMPOSITION AND IMPOSTURE.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results, its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; those having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindet, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchocele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state*."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scrofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

Our Special Telegrams from the Army of the Potomac.

Capture and Destruction of the Rebel Wagon Train by Kilpatrick.

An Attack Upon the Rebels at Fayetteville by Gen. Gregg.

Capture of Four Thousand Prisoners.

Longstreet's Adjutant-General a Prisoner.

Advance of the Militia up the Valley.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Monday, July 6,
VIA WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 7—3 A. M.

The reports from the extreme front are very cheering. Our cavalry, supported by infantry, are close upon the heels of the enemy, and important results are likely to occur before night.

A dispatch from Gen. GREGG, at Caledonia Iron Works, fourteen miles west of Gettysburgh, at 4 A. M. to-day, says that the rebels have turned to the left from that point, and, instead of going to Chambersburgh, are pushing by the country roads across to Greencastle. These roads are now very heavy, in consequence of the recent rains, and Gen. GREGG reports their trains stuck in the mud. He is pushing on their flanks, while KILPATRICK and BUFORD are operating on the south side, on the gaps of South Mountain. KILPATRICK was expected to reach Hagerstown to-day.

Scouts report six feet of water in the Potomac at Williamsport yesterday.

The enemy are abandoning all their wounded on the retreat. Every house and barn for fifteen miles is a hospital. They are leaving all Generals and Colonels as well as privates. All of their wounded will fall into our hands. *We have taken thus far over six thousand prisoners beside the wounded. It is a perfect Waterloo to the rebels.*

I regret to announce the death of Brig.-Gen. FARNSWORTH, commanding a brigade in KILLPATRICK's cavalry division. He was killed on Thursday evening, while charging on a heavy column of infantry, which he broke and drove back, penetrating three miles to the rear of the enemy's right flank.

The more we hear of the enemy's loss, the more disastrous the battle becomes to them. Yesterday our troops buried eight hundred rebel dead on Gen. SLOCUM's front, and over one thousand on the front of Gens. HANCOCK and NEWTON. Returns of those buried by the Fifth, Third and Eleventh corps, have not been received. The total number of the enemy's wounded left on the field is not less than three thousand.

They were able to carry off only a few prisoners. They paroled a few, and the rest have all escaped and returned.

L. L. CROUNSE.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN., via HANOVER,
Monday, July 6—8 P. M.

The latest intelligence from the front is to the effect that the enemy is making all possible speed toward the Potomac. I have just come in from the front, and have learned that the lead of the rebel retreating column cummenced to pass through Greenwood, twelve miles northwest of Hagerstown, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Last night LONGSTREET's Headquarters were at Jack's Mountain, ten miles from here, and EWELLS' at Fairfield, eight miles distant. When the rebels passed through Fairfield they were moving rapidly, and in three columns abreast.

The slaughter among the rebel general officers is very great. Maj.-Gen. TRIMBLE, of Baltimore, is a prisoner in our lines, with his left foot gone. Brig.-Gen. KEMPER, of South Carolina, is also a prisoner, in a dying condition. Brig.-Gen. ARMISTEAD, captured on Thursday, is dead. Maj.-Gen. HOOD is wounded in the arm. Gens. BETH, PENDER and PICKET are also known to have been wounded. BARKSDALE and GARNETT were killed in the charges. ARCHER was captured on Wednesday.

The rebels are reported to have a trestle bridge just built across the Potomac above Williamsport. If so, I fear their main force may escape.

P. S.—An officer has just arrived who reports that KILPATRICK last night got in the rebel rear near Funkstown, and burned their wagon train. This is believed to be true, as Gen. KILPATRICK is known to have got among them last night.

Reliable information has been received that Gen FRENCH sent a strong expedition to Williamsport and yesterday destroyed the pontoon bridges which the enemy had constructed there, captured a number of convalescents, and burned an amunition train. The enemy cannot cross the river at that place.

L. L. CROUNSE.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 6.

The authorities here are in exstacies over the news received to-day.

The Potomac River has risen six feet within the past 48 hours, which must necessarily destroy all the fords, and there being no bridges within striking distance of LEE's army. All means of retreat must be cut off.

A dispatch received to-night by Gen. COUCH, states that Gen. GREGG, with a force of Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry, had an engagement to-day, at Fayetteville, in which he took 4,000 prisoners. Fayetteville is between Cashtown and Chambersburgh, on the East of South Mountain. After disposing of his prisoners, GREGG took an interior road and advanced in the direction of Greencastle. The militia under Gen. SMITH, are in supporting distance of GREGG, and rapidly advancing up the Valley.

The veteran troops of the Army of the Potomac moved yesterday in high spirits after the retreating Army of Virginia. What their position now is is not known here.

Deserters from the mountains still continue to deliver themselves up in large numbers.

The report that Col. COULTER, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, was murdered in the streets of Gettysburgh by a rebel officer, is not true.

A person representing himself as LONGSTREET's Adjutant-General, who was captured near Hagerstown on Friday, arrived here to-day. He states that LONGSTREET and LEE both opposed the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, fearing that it would be disastrous. But DAVIS would not listen, and gave orders, promising to send 30,000 reinforcements under BEAUREGARD. When the Adjutant was captured he was on his way to Culpepper to ascertain what had became of BEAUREGARD's troops, and was very anxious to know whether any one here had any knowledge of them.

Gen. SIGEL, who arrived here to-day was serenaded this evening at the Jones House. He made a short speech.

Thirty army wagons arrived at Carlisle to-day, which were captured near Shippensburgh.

Gentlemen who left Gettysburgh last evening state that LONGSTREET is dead and within our lines.

Everything looks as though LEE's army would be forced to turn and give battle or surrender.

TELEGRAMS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, July 6—P. M.

It is believed here that the reported destruction of the rebel bridges at Williamsport is a mistake, originating in the fact that one at Falling Waters, five miles below, was destroyed. An officer, who was with the party who destroyed the latter, reports that the party subsequently started to destroy those at Williamsport, but, finding IMBODEN there with a large force, abandoned the enterprise.

About 1,500 rebel prisoners, including thirty-seven wagon loads of wounded, arrived here to-day, by the Hagerstown pike. They included those captured on Sunday by KILPATRICK.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Monterey and Greencastle. It is reported to have been caused by our pursuing forces pressing upon the enemy's rear guard, who, being strongly posted, checked the pursuit.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 6.

The Washington *Star* say:

It is estimated at Gettysburgh that LEE had lost up to yesterday morning by desertion since crossing the Potomac, an aggregate of 6,000 men, while it was confidently expected he would lose as many more from the same cause in his retreat.

He is clearly cut off from taking either of the three lower and short routes leading to Virginia, and must be endeavoring to make for the Potomac at Hancock, where, at ordinary stages of low water, he might find a practicable ford.

A violent rain storm commenced along his route to Hancock and further up the river at least twelve hours before it commenced here, and can hardly be possible that even if his march be uninterrupted by MEADE's military operations, he could reach Hancock before finding more than one intervening and unbridged stream unfordable, and the Potomac itself so high as to hold him tight until MEADE got up with him with whatever leisure he might elect under the circumstances to move. We have, therefore, strong hopes, indeed, that he will be able to get back into Virginia neither his artillery nor his transportation, and that the men with which he may himself get off with a whole skin will not number a fourth of his boastful and over-confident army.

The strong guard that left Maryland Hights on Wednesday last, reached here on Sasurday, having in charge a number of canal boats loaded with stores, which they brought with them from Harper's Ferry

AID FOR THE WOUNDED, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, July 6.

Several thousand dollars, of which the Brokers' Board contributed $500, was raised to-day in aid of the wounded in the late battles. A large amount for necessaries and luxuries for the same purpose was contributed, and sent forward in care of ADAMS' Express this afternoon.

The news of yesterday and to-day has created more glorious excitement throughout the community than has before occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The praise of Gen. MEADE and the Potomac Army is on the lips of every lover of his country.

A DELEGATION FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A delegation of five gentlemen, appointed by Gov. GILMORE, of New-Hampshire, passed through this city on Monday evening, on their way to the battle-field to care for the wounded soldiers hailing from the Granite State. A similar delegation of two from Vermont also passed through this city last evening.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Great Excitement at Louisville—Alarm Bells Rung at Midnight—The Enemy Approaching.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 7—12:30 A. M.

The alarm bells are now ringing, calling the citizens together for the defence of the city.

Rumors were prevalent all the evening of the approach of MORGAN's forces.

They were reported at Bardstown this morning, and at Shepperdsville this afternoon. His force is estimated at 2,000 to 4,000.

This evening at 5 o'clock, the Nashville train due here at 6, was thrown off the track by guerrillas. Our guard of 50 repulsed the assailants.

It is impossible under the present excitement, to get further news till morning.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Central-American War—M. Belly Again—The War on the Transit Route—Gen. Jerez, &c.

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

With the exception of this little Republic of the mountains, all Central America is now wrapped in the flames of civil strife, and how long Costa Rica will resist the Spanish-American impulse for "pitching into" revolutions is somewhat problemotical. Costa Rica is to-day as happy, well-governed a country as is on the continent, and it is to be hoped that the wisdom of her rulers will keep this flourishing little Republic from engaging in a strife in which she has everything to lose and nothing to gain.

New complications in the Central-American Transit question are, it seems, about to occur. It is said that Monsieur BELLY, of Nicaragua Canal celebrity, who is now here, has made a secret transit contract with the Martinez Government in Nicaragua, which leaves the American Company completely out in the cold. He is now here for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of Costa Rica, to the grant of Nicaragua, in which, it is believed, he will be successful. That the vested rights of Americans in the Nicaragua Transit will receive the protection from our Government they require there is no doubt, but at the same time it would be well to keep an eye out for this meddlesome little Frenchman, who, with his intrigues, it will be remembered, did us a great deal of harm in Central America, a few years ago.

Gen. CHOMORRO and Col. THOMAS, of Lake Nicaragua celebrity, accompanied by a number of officers arrived here a few days since, having retreated thither across the wilderness from the Lake, undergoing great hardships on the road.

Many of the officers openly denounce CHOMORRO for cowardice and incapacity not alone, but accuse him of treachery, and state that his position on the Lake and River San Juan was impregnable, and that when he ordered the retreat, THOMAS expostulated with him against such a measure, and intreated him with tears in his eyes, for permission to remain, if with but a tithe of the force, and defend the position, which was refused. Col. THOMAS leaves in the steamer to-morrow, with several other officers, for La Union, to join Gen. JEREZ; but it is understood that CHOMORRO will return to Nicaragua, and accept an amnesty from MARTINEZ. This, of course, ends the war on the Transit route for the present.

There is no doubt that that unquiet spirit, JEREZ, will keep up the war against MARTINEZ without faltering. He has great prestige in Central America, is a brave and able leader, and is possessed of liberal ideas—greatly in contrast with those of public men generally in this country—which gives him the strong sympathies of the masses. You may now expect stirring news from this quarter by each mail.

NICARAGUA.

The Battle Flag of the First Regiment Excelsior Brigade—Interesting Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
FIRST REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb 22, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: A circular was issued from General Headquarters of the State of New-York, dated Jan. 21, 1863, in which it was desired that all regimental colors worn out in service should be sent to those headquarters, that they might be deposited in the archives of the State, in an appropriate manner, as a record of the valor and fortitude of her sons.

In reply to the circular, I have addressed the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, and informed him that the tattered flag of my regiment—mere rags—under which my command has so often, so gallantly and so successfully fought—within sight of which, and cheered and animated by it, *hundreds* have fallen—is not the property of the *State* of New-York; it belongs to the *City* of New-York. It was given to us by her Common Council, and cannot be disposed of without their consent and approval.

Under the precious rags which once were so proudly borne, more men have fallen in a *single fight* than ever fell under any other flag in the Army of the United States since this war commenced, hence we value it. What, your Honor, are we to do with it? Is there a repository in the legislative halls of the City where the battle-stained flags she so generously gave her sons can be returned and preserved; or would compliance with the circular from General Headquarters be agreeable to your Honor and the Common Council?

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. EGBERT FARNHAM,
Col. Com'g 1st Reg't Excelsior Brig., 70th Reg. N. Y.

NOTE.—The "single fight" to which Col. FARNHAM refers in his letter to the Mayor, is the battle of Williamsburgh. fought May 5, 1862.

Col. FARNHAM's regiment went into that fight with 600 privates and 27 officers, and his loss on that occasion footed up:

338 privates killed and wounded.
23 officers killed and wounded.

Col. FARNHAM was himself seriously wounded in that fight, but he is now at the head of his regiment ready to do battle in defence of our country and to protect the flag he loves so well.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1863.

Col. J. Egbert Farnham, First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, Seventieth New-York Volunteers:

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ult., in relation to the colors of your regiment presented by this City, and the glorious history of which you allude to so impressively, has been duly received.

In answer to your inquiry whether in the Legislative halls of the City there is a repository where the battle-stained flags of her volunteer soldiery may be preserved, I am happy to inform you that the Governor's Room, in our City Hall, is used by us for that purpose, and already contains a number of the war-worn colors of regiments from this City.

Should you do us the honor to transmit the colors to which you refer, we will take pride in preserving them as a testimonial to the heroic valor of our citizen soldiers who have bravely fought under them, and as a sacred memento of those of them who offered up their lives in defence of their country.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Naval Movements.

CONGRATULATING CAPT. MEADE.

Yesterday was marked by unprecedented rejoicing on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, at the Navy-yard. Navy and army officers and influential citizens congregated to congratulate Capt. MEADE on the glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, commanded by his brother. The band was kept in uniform, discoursing national music, during a great portion of the day; and the crew of the old *North* frequently cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, for General and Captain MEADE. It may not be amiss to state that the Meade family are entitled to an immense sum of money—some millions we believe—from the Government, owing to some international financial arrangements between the United States and Spain, the Government of the latter country having originally borrowed the money from Gen. MEADE's father, who was a Pennsylvanian.

GUNS FOR CHARLESTON.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department directing the shipment to Port Royal of a large number of heavy rifled guns for our Monitors. Yesterday, several of these immense pieces of ordnance were put on board a vessel at the Navy-yard. They are to replace the 15-inch guns now on board the *Nahant*, *Weehawken*, and other armored ships. A large pile of ammunition is also under orders for shipment.

THE ROANOKE AT SEA.

The iron-clad *Roanoke* went to sea yesterday, and tried her engines in every way. One of our reporters accompanied her down the bay. She steamed seven knots easily, and every part of her machinery worked admirably. The Department has chartered a steamer to accompany and tend her. The waves had no visible influence on the great load of iron, which pushed itself through the water as steadily as possible. Capt. SANDS hopes to get ten knots out of the vessel before long.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SHOT IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officer MCGLOIN, of the Sixth Ward, found a man lying upon the sidewalk in Leonard-street, in an insensible and almost helpless condition. He was taken to the Station-house, where it was found that he had received a wound in the head, apparently from a pistol ball. When he was sufficiently revived to speak, he stated that his name was RICHARD LIEMANN, and his residence No. 149 Leonard-street. That while he was standing in front of his own door, some person who is unknown to him, came up behind him, and shot him in the head with a pistol. He further stated that he could form no idea as to the cause of so deadly an assault upon him. LIEMANN was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where, after an examination, the surgeons of that institution pronounced the wound to be a very serious one, the ball having fractured the skull and penetrated the brain. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—Forty-five blockade runners, comprising the passengers, crew, engineers, etc., of the prize steamer *Britannia*, which run the blockade off Charleston, with a cargo of cotton, and was captured forty miles from Nassau, by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived at this port on Sunday in the transport *Adela*. They were taken to the United States Marshal's Office yesterday, and committed to the House of Detention. The arrival of the prize *Britannia* is hourly expected.

WEEKLY MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending yesterday, shows the deaths of the past week to have been 396, of whom 100 were men, 74 were women, 119 were boys, and 110 were girls, being a decrease of 11 from the previous week, and an increase of 57 over the corresponding week last year. One hundred and ninety-three of the deaths were of children under five years of age.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS.—Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, formerly of this City, now a resident of New-Orleans, and here on a short visit, proposes to deliver a public address on National affairs, on some day of which due announcement will be made. Mr. HOTALING has recently been at Gen. BANKS' head quarters, near Port Hudson.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, TUESDAY, JULY 7.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31½, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

"ROYAL COURTSHIP"—How Conducted—The Women of Turkey—Manners and Customs—Dresses—Veiled Ladies—Love—Courtship—Money—How They Manage in England—Female Life in London—Sewing Women—Their Condition—Clean Teeth—Pure Breath—Etc. In July PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15c. $1 50 a year. All newsmen have it.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUMMER.—The weather-wise predict that we are to have an uncommonly hot Summer. In view of this fact, the celebrated KNOX has fashioned a Summer hat for gents which is as "light as a feather" though presenting the outward appearance of a superb dress hat. It can be seen at the well-known No. 212 Broadway, and will be worn by everybody in town and at Saratoga.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises.. 11 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 32 | Gov. Island.. 1 21 | Hell Gate.. 2 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Mersey, (Br.,) Frono, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Fanny, Thorp, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., J. H. Valentine & Co.

Steamers Salvor, Mott, Washington, James Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool, Jas T. Tapscott; Leontin, (Brem.,) Renzes, Bremen, Knauth, Nachod & Kulner; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Newcomb, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Gen. Baily, Noyes, Barcelona, Tupper & Beattie.

Barks Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Connery, Dublin, Barclay & Livingston; Daphne, (Norw.,) Laison, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. B. Hamilton, Haskell, Boston, M. C. Hamilton.

Brigs E. A. Reed, Hayden, New-Orleans, Dewey & Collins; Primrose, (Br.,) Halley, St. Johns, N. F., B. W. Newell; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johnson, Belize, Hon., Josiah Jex; Bampenzo, (Ital.,) Viole, Gibralter and Malta, F. Berthoud.

Schooners J. B. Beecher, Edwards, Philadelphia; William Gray, Buell, Middletown, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Son; Rowena, Elliott, Boston; Oregon, Piatt, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown & Co.; Union, Burham, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; A. B. Terry, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hockanon, Robinson, Boston, James V. Haviland; Elizabeth B., Burgess, Gloucester; Ocean Bird, Nason, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Maria Anna, (Hol.,) De Jong, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Sloops Oak, Davis, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Onward, (Br.,) Brown, Kingston, Va., J. B. Gage.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool 24th ult., and Queenstown 25th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 689 passengers to John G. Dale. Passed Cape Race 2d inst., at 6 P. M., fired a gun and threw the news for the Associated Press overboard. Since then have had dense fogs. 25th ult, at 3:40 A. M., 12 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound E. Same day, at 6½ A. M., off Salters, passed ships Cultivator and Guy Mannering, bound up Channel.

U. S. steamer Belvidere, Winters, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. steamship Gov. Buckingham, from a cruise.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Marseilles 62 ds., with wine and salt to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Il Giovanni, (Ital.,) Guida, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Topeka, Lunberg, New-Orleans June 12, with sugar and 20 passengers to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Primogenito, (Aust.,) Zetto, Cardiff 57 ds., with coal to John G. Dale

Bark Thetis, Kimball, Pernambuco 33 ds., with a cargo of pepper from Sumatra, to W. A. Sale & Co.

Brig Lorenz, (Dan.,) Von Ehren, Montevideo 49 ds., with wool and hides to order.

Brig Continental, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Toss, Trinidad de Cuba June 10, via Philadelphia 5 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Iris, (Br., of Arichat, N. S.,) Burritt, Maraguez June 19, with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Hadding, Lange, Marseilles 49 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Southern Belle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Grosenich, Demarara June 14, with sugar to J. Eneas.

Brig New-York, Starace, Malaga 46 ds., in ballast to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Manzoni, (of Searsport,) Carlan Cardenas June 18, via Philadelphia July 1, with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbould, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes to Jones & Lough. Had light southerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Three Sisters, Hanna, Messina May 2, passed Gibraiter May 27, with fruit, etc., to Moore & Henry. The Three Sisters has had strong westerly gales from lon. 38 to 45 W., and since then had light easterly winds with dense fog.

Brig Henry Laurens, Johnson, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Bayley, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal, for Dighton, Mass.

Schr. Lochness, Gandy, Turks Island 10 ds., with salt to Thomas James.

Schr. Elenore, Remers, Trinidad de Cuba 17 ds., with Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Schr. Meteor, (Br., of Bermuda,) Dunscombe, Bermuda 9 ds., with potatoes, etc., to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Murchie, Sagua June 25, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Passed, bound in, brig Sarah Ackerly, from Havana.

Schr. Lucy, Smith, Calais 7 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Brooks, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Debonnaire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr Onslow, Higgins, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. New-Haven, Lovell, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Lebanah, Teal, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Samuel A. Appleton, Salisbury, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Volant, Cousins, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Nicola, Ingalls, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Delaware, Furbush, Rockland, with lime. 4th inst., coming through Hell Gate, without a pilot, struck on the Gridiron; threw overboard 100 barrels of lime before she would float.

Schr. Charles Lovering, Jones, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Presto, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Vinalhaven 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Juno, Mills, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. English, Chase, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Rolerson, Terhune, Boston 3 ds., with barrels.

Schr. Agricola, Burch, Providence

Schr. Serchell, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Raymond, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

U. S. iron-clad steam battery Roanoke.
Steamship Mersey, (Br.,) for Liverpool,
Steamer Pioneer.
Bark Brilliant.

Miscellaneous.

On the Fourth of July, as the Bremen steamship Bremen, Capt. Meyer, was passing down the bay, and when abreast of the iron-clad Roanoke, she fired a National salute and dipped her colors, which compliment was acknowledged by the iron-clad.

The Br. bark Young Nova Scotian and brig Time, came to the City yesterday, from the lower Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 5.—Arr. barks Fury, Palermo; B. Burgess, Cienfuegos; Jane, do.; brig Chatham, do.; schrs. Emeline, Turks Island; Fleetwing, Jeremie.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, June 28.—Arr. prize steamers Planter and Neptune; gunboat Alabama; bark Alexander McNeill and brig Mary E. Milliken, both from Philadelphia; steamer Illinois, from New-York for New-Orleans, for coal. Ships Franquebar, Wallis and Constellation are discharging coal.

Spoken, &c.

Jeanette—Br. bark, hence steering E., June 29, off Bermuda.

James Keen—wh. schr., 2 months out, with 5 bbls. black fish, 3d inst., lat 38 36, lon. 73 40.

Lucy Darling—Br. brig, hence for St. Thomas, 2d inst., lat. 38 15, lon. 73 35.

James—wh. schr., of Narion, Mass., 2 months out, with 5 bbls. out.

Young Turk—U. S. bark, cruising, 1st inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 68.

Portsmouth—ship, of Portsmouth, Tarleton, from Leghorn May 6, for New-York, June 12, lat. 26, lon. 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez 19th inst., brig Robert Kirkland, for Baltimore in two days, and others.

At Pernambuco June 2, bark Warren Hallett, discg.

Arr. at Valparaiso May 16, bark Peterson, Boston, 29th, bark Lucy A. Nickels, New-York.

Arr. at Callao May 30, Prima Donna, San Francisco; 31st, Eastern Star, do.; Caledonia, Rio Janeiro; June 2, Northern Crown, Chinchas; Rowell Sprague, Rio Janeiro; B. G. Blanchard, Liverpool; 3d, Alfred Storer, do.; 4th, Bazaar, Chinchas; 5th, bark John Rhynas, Buenos Ayres; 7th, Regent, Boston; 8th, Ocean Express, Chinchas; 10th, Erie, do. Sld. May 30, Corinne, Chinchas; Hazeltine, do.; Santa Claus, Hamburg; June 1, Henry Clark, Chinchas; 2d, Mameluke, do.; 3d, B. G. Blanchard, do., 5th, Young Eagle, do.; Prima Donna, do.; 10th, Ocean Express, England; 11th, Roswick, Chinchas; Samuel Adams, France; 12th, bark John Rhynas, Chinchas.

Latest Shipping Intelligence,
[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

QUEENSTOWN, June 25.

Arrived from New-York—Romula, at Queenstown; Amelia, at Belfast; Germania, at Havre; Lucy and Paul, Heloch and Jubilaum, at Browershaven.

Arrived from Boston—Carl der Grosse, at Leivock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a splendid bay coupé horse, 16½ hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle driver. Also, double-harness, single-harness, &c.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 277 West 33d-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire,
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose OF THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND IMPOSTURE.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results. Its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms. Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary*, *gastric*, *pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchochele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state*"

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

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